The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 258. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TOAST THE NEW ERA

Bankers Celebrate the End of Financial Panic.

BANQUET TO MR. ECKELS.

Controller of the Currency Returns a Masterly Speech.

NOTED COMPANY PRESENT.

Around a Horseshoe Table, an Augury of Prosperity.

SOME OF THE LEADING ADDRESSES

The bankers of Chicago sat at the festal board last night and listened to speeches of congratulation that the serious panic had wasted its fury and was rapidly ebbing into quietude and confidence. The occasion was a banquet given by the bankers of Chicago to James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Forty-two of the leading financiers of the world were present, with the ruler of the currency of the nation as their guest.

The table, which was set in parlor No. 44, was arranged in the shape of a horseshoe, as an augury of the better times that are brightening the horizon of the financial world. Lyman Gage presided. At his right sat the boyish-looking guest of the evening, who was to sound the note of restored confidence to the public. Next to Mr. Eckels sat Franklin H. Head, while on Mr. Gage's left sat ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell, and on his left ex-Controller E. S. Lacey. On either side of the horseshoe-shaped table, so that all might face the speakers, the rest of the banqueters were seated. A sumptuous dinner was served that kept the financiers feasting from 6:30 until 9 o'clock. The menu was as follows:

Blue Points.
Green Turtle.
Hors d'Œuvre Varies.
Fresh Kennebec Salmon, Hollandaise,
Dressed Cucumbers.
Fillet of Beef, Larded, Mushrooms.
Potatoes, Browned. Tomatoes, Florentine.
Sweetbreads in cases, Toulouse,
French Peas.
Columbian Punch.
Breast of Young Chicken, with Truffles,
Celery Mayonnaise.
Peaches à la Royale.
Charlotte Glacé. Gateau Savarin.
Fruit. Roquefort.
Coffee.

Mr. Gage's Introductory Speech.

Mr. Gage then introduced Mr. Eckels as the speaker of the evening. In doing so he said:

"Gentlemen: You have come here tonight to look upon the man who rules not only over us, but over the currency of the United States. He is the man who was most looked to in the trying times just gone through. This man was beset by enormous difficulties. The responsibilities that rested upon him were but little less than those upon Sherman on his march to the sea. Happily Sherman found the sea. Let us congratulate our Controller that he has now found a financial situation in which he may rest. Let us congratulate ourselves that we, too, have found rest after the storm of panic has passed away.

"After this trying season we are met to rejoice that the trouble is over. We may express our sense of gratitude to the people who kept their confidence in us and retained that confidence that enabled us to emerge from the troublous season. Everywhere, from capitalist to laborer, there will soon be that activity that indicates revived prosperity. I know that there are many who are unhappy now in trying to induce the Controller of the Currency to let them resume banking operations, while those who have conducted business honestly are patiently waiting for what they know must come—better times. I remember hearing of a man who shut up his bank and hung out a sign: 'Closed, but not busted.' That man, however, was not under the direction of the Controller of the Currency."

Applause for Controller Eckels.

The speech of Controller Eckels was received with repeated interruptions of applause. His address was as follows:

I am grateful not alone for this evidence of interest in me, but because throughout the trying times of the months since undertaking the duties of the Controller's office I have known and felt that in each effort put forth to maintain the credit of the banks and make more sure the financial stability of the country I have had your hearty cooperation and sincere support. Under the heavy burdens of great expenditures made necessary by the evolution of your marvelous Fair, which is indeed a world's, you have yet maintained such financial standing as not alone has drawn to you the admiration of the people here and elsewhere, but has been of inestimable value in preventing widespread disaster.

One of the great dailies of New York in the introductory to an account of a dinner there given two months since, at which I had the honor to be the guest, said: "Amid the crashing and toppling of Western banks, the bankers of New York, Republicans and Democrats alike, met last evening and gave expressions to their faith in the financial stability of our country."

It cannot but be a source of natural congratulation that the gathering of tonight is under other and different circumstances. The disasters then threatening, happily for us all, have passed away. No longer banks are suspending and factories closing, but instead reopenings are the order of the day, and whirling spindles and smoking forges are furnishing labor for the "army of the unemployed." Affrighted depositors, realizing that they had done themselves an injury, and feeling that the thousands of banking institutions which they suddenly and without cause doubted are yet as solvent as in the years of their implicit confidence in them, are returning their money that it may no longer lie in wasteful idleness but, again entering the channels of trade, give life to deadened industries.

The paralysis of fear which so insidiously fixed upon the people is surely leaving them. It yielded to a degree when the President called in extra session Congress to repeal the culminating cause, "the Sherman silver act." The advance has been marvelous since the heroic treatment accorded in the House of Representatives, and the recovery will be complete when the Senate, under the coercive force of public opinion, confirms the action of the House.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 15 154 national banks, under the pressure of various causes, closed their doors, but more than 3,800 remained unshaken. Surely the percentage of closed ones was not sufficiently large to make the most despondent believe the system was falling. Was there not cause for encouraging opinions when it was found that almost 100 of that number were absolutely solvent and would reopen for business? Should the prompt resumption of sixty-one national banks, stronger than at their closing, and the knowledge that more than half that number were preparing to do the same, lead to any other opinion than that the outlook must be brightening? Should the reports of deposits largely in excess of withdrawals at each reopened bank, and returning confidence in each community where located, be a source of depression instead of an inspiration to hope? I could not have spoken other than I did and maintained the truth.

Those memorable months ought to be fruitful in lessons to our people. It cannot but lead to better considered financial laws on the part of our national legislators. No experimental legislation will be undertaken again. The experience through which we have passed has been so costly that no party, no matter how strongly intrenched in power, will from this on ever attempt to juggle with the business interests of the country for the sake of political advantage. The laws regulating the monetary system will hereafter be the laws which govern the world's trade, and being such must make our people rich beyond compare.

In conclusion let me bespeak what I know to be the sentiments of the American people when I say that to the conservative, wise, and judicious course pursued by the bankers of this country is due in the largest measure the fact that there has not been greater depression. In a great emergency the bankers of this country have risen to the full measure of their responsibility and meeting it have earned a people's thanks.

Deprecates Lack of Financial System.

Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell followed in a short speech in which he deprecated the lack of a financial system. There never had been a financial system in this country, he said. He offered as one means of solving the financial questions the taking up of the greenbacks by the banks which he thought the government should not attempt to keep in circulation. He added, however, that it was not a good time just now to begin taking any kind of money out of circulation.

The next speaker introduced was Franklin H. Head, to whom Mr. Gage referred as the broker-poet of Chicago. Mr. Head facetiously remarked that he would feel it his duty to advise the Controller of Currency as to what he should do. Continuing, Mr. Head said, though in seriousness, that the banks should be allowed to issue currency to the amount of the par value of the bond security.

"There is no profit in bank circulation now," he said, "and the tax of 1 per cent should be taken off so that there may be a profit in banking circulation and be inducement to increase it."

Speech of Ex-Controller Lacey.

The last speaker was E. S. Lacey ex-Controller of the Currency and predecessor of Mr. Eckels. Mr. Lacey delivered a speech which was listened to with interest, in which he said:

We are here to do honor to Mr. Eckels, and considering the brilliancy of his young career we do well in honoring him. While I am running one little bank he is running 4,000. He is responsible for every failure, but he gets no credit for banks kept open by his good management.

The issue of greenbacks, which was a war measure and not intended to be anything else, has led to such unwise conclusions by the people generally that it has debauched the public mind. At one time a great party was built up for the purpose of forcing into retirement all other kinds of currency. It had the effect of bringing the financial question into politics. Until you can divorce the banking system from politics you can never have a good banking system. If we as bankers were given the power of providing the circulation it would inure to the public benefit. If the tax was removed it would make our circulation more elastic. It is this lack of elasticity that has made this panic felt so severely. Until we have an elastic circulation semi-panic is liable to follow upon every depression. Canada, with its more elastic system, has avoided the greater part of the panic felt here.

I do not think we need a greater increase in circulation, but we have a need, and it is our only need, and that is a relief from the rigidity of our present system. It is true that our circulation is at present reduced, but it is owing to the hoarding of from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 which is at the present time hidden away in old boots, stockings, tin pans, and other such places where it does no one any good. One fear of the National Legislature that I feel is that it may give us a redundant circulation. Such a condition would force the exportation of gold and another panic would follow.

Derides Senate "Talk."

The prompt act of Congress in repealing the Sherman law by a majority of more than 100 has lent much toward the restoration of confidence. The Senate is still talking on the measure, with the illusory notion that the people are interested in their useless flow of speechmaking. The silver Senators are doing the talking and they think the whole country is interested in what they are saying. This branch of our National Legislature is rapidly approaching that stage of uselessness that distinguishes the English House of Lords, whose members trooped in the other day to vote down the home rule bill and then retired to their usual state of political inutility and obscurity.

The present Controller of the Currency has had a stormy season in office. During the thirty years of the national banking system there had been only 180 failures until this last six months, during which time 154 banks have closed their doors. He has met this responsibility bravely, courageously, and wisely. I offer him my congratulations. I simply unite with you, gentlemen, in extending to Mr. Eckels the right hand of fellowship. It seems that this panic, which has now largely passed away, has brought its lesson to bankers and to our customers. It has taught us the danger of overspeculation and overtrading and the consequent disaster. We have never had a panic that has not been preceded by big importations and a display of that American disposition to grow rich too quickly. The rapid making of money necessarily incurs the rapid expenditure of money and its dissipation in abnormal expenses. All the commercial countries of the world are now so close together that a disaster in any country is felt here in the ground swell that extends to our shores. This panic we have felt is a resultant consequence of the financial disasters of the South American countries of the last five years.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lacey's speech, John C. Neely, Vice-President of the American Bankers' Association, read a letter from E. H. Pullen of New York, Chairman of the Executive committee of the association, relative to the convention of the American Bankers. The convention was to have been held here Sept. 6 and 7, but was postponed until Oct. 18 and 19. The communication asked if the committee of the Bankers' club of this city, which undertook to prepare an entertainment for the visiting bankers for the first date of their coming, would take charge of the arrangements again. Mr. Gage said the Bankers' club would gladly take up the task again and the committee would be continued unless there was an objection. None was offered and it was concurred in by the bankers present that their visiting brothers should be given a hearty reception.

Some of the People Present.

Among those present at the banquet were: John C. Black, F. M. Blount, W. H. Brintnall, J. V. Clarke, A. L. Coe, F. W. Crosby, A. L. Dewar, D. B. Dewey, Levi B. Doud, W. F. Dummer, Jesse R. Embree, Charles B. Farwell, W. T. Fenton, James B. Forgan, Lyman J. Gage, James S. Gibbs, L. A. Goddard, W. G. D. Grannis, William W. Hammond, F. H. Head, R. Z. Herrick, Arthur Heurtley, M. B. Hull, E. G. Keith, David Kelly, John B. Kirk, E. S. Lacey, E. B. Lathrop, John A. Lynch, John C. McKeon, John J. Mitchell, Carl Moll, D. A. Moulton, John C. Neely, J. J. Nichols, John J. P. Odell, I. N. Perry, W. D. Preston, S. W. Rawson, G. B. Shaw, Orson Smith, Jesse Spalding, M. E. Stone, R. J. Street, Edward Tilden, John R. Walsh, L. A. Walton, O. D. Wetherell, James B. Wilbur, James D. Sturges, James H. Eckels, Charles F. Clarke, A. D. Lynch, Charles Sparre.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

BOOTHS ARE A FARCE.

LINES IN CHEROKEE STRIP GROW LONGER DAILY.

More Clerks Added but Facilities Wholly Inadequate—Ladies' Day Inaugurated—Eastern Half of Strip on Fire—Riot Threatened by Disgusted Boomers—President Cleveland Asked to Abandon Registration—Much Sickness and Several Deaths Reported.

ARKANSAS CITY, KAS., Sept. 14.—Secretary Hoke Smith has at last yielded to the pressure of public sentiment and authorized the officers in charge of the registration booths at this point to increase the clerical force to any extent that is deemed necessary. He has also authorized them to open all booths required in this city and thus make it unnecessary for persons to undergo the hardships incident to registering at the border line. The news of this order was received by the homeseekers here with great rejoicing. This has been ladies' day at booth No. 9 and over 1,000 of the gentler sex had their names recorded. Six additional clerks were employed and a new line was formed for the accommodation of woman homeseekers.

Crowds Steadily Increasing.

The crowds are steadily on the increase, and today's trains are even heavier than those of yesterday. If twenty booths should be opened in this city tomorrow and a force of eighty clerks employed it would still be impossible to register all the homeseekers. The cattlemen held a meeting this afternoon and resolved to send the following telegram to Grover Cleveland:

We, the undersigned cattlemen, thoroughly posted upon the condition of affairs here, respectfully protest against the registration system as carried on at booth No. 9. Seven thousand people are now in line and thousands arrive on each train. A conflict between parties who are not registered and troops is imminent unless the system is abandoned. The honor of your administration is being jeopardized. Common humanity demands relief for honest settlers desiring to enter the strip who cannot register. Immediate action is necessary. Registration is a farce.

The conduct of the soldiers at booth No. 9 is despicable. They appear to be in collusion with the clerks and for a consideration of $2

PAWNEE BILL.
[Alias Maj. Gordon W. Lillie.]

will conduct a homeseeker to the back door of the booth and secure his registration out of turn. It is freely charged that clerks are making a business of registering passing acquaintances at their hotels after the booth has been closed.

To Fire Santa Fe Bridges.

A telegram received from Guthrie this afternoon states that a band of boomers have been organized there with the intention of firing bridges along the Santa Fé railroad tomorrow night to prevent the running of trains. A number of United States Deputy Marshals have been assigned to duty to protect the road and bridges, but some of them are looked upon with suspicion.

At Hunnewell the registration officers are exerting every effort to complete their work by Saturday noon, but unless they are provided with many more clerks tomorrow they will not succeed. The temperature today has been exceedingly hot, but the thermometer did not register as high as yesterday within 5°, when it went to 110°. As the lines have moved somewhat faster the suffering has not been as great today as formerly, and fewer prostrations are reported.

Many who have been unable to register are purchasing registration certificates from those more fortunate than themselves. This has created a demand for forgeries, which are being placed in the hands of "sooners." A sooner can hold a claim temporarily as well with a forged certificate as with a genuine one. Speculators who are in collusion with them will obtain genuine certificates, go to the land leisurely, and the sooners will surrender the land to them.

Eastern Half of the Strip On Fire.

The whole eastern half of the strip is on fire tonight and hundreds of thousands of tons of hay are being consumed. With all the grass burned off the land and no water in the streams the settlers will suffer terribly. Telegraph poles are on fire at several places. Railway ties are burning out and it is feared the bridges will go before morning. One train, jammed with excursionists, narrowly escaped a terrible wreck. Reports from Hennessey are that 5,000 are now in line. Typhoid-fever has broken out among the people of the town because of impure water and forty persons are already dangerously sick. There will be not less than 20,000 people to claim the 1,000 lots at Perry, and all the adjoining claims will be staked out for town lots.

Arrangements have been completed for the opening Saturday noon. Col. Parker of the Third Cavalry will arrive tomorrow evening, and will have charge of the north line. Officers and troopers will be given the correct time, and at 12 noon guns will be fired from the east to the west end of the strip at the same moment, and away will go the great mass of people, horseback, in wagons and buggies, afoot, and in cars. They will dash out on the barren plains and flags and banners will soon mark every quarter section.

It is reported that seventeen men paid $5 each for certificates of registration in Guthrie last night without having applied at the booths for them, and more are to be sold. The certificates, if the report be true, bear the Orlando signature and stamp. They are said to have been obtained by a syndicate of Democrats who stand in with a Deputy United States Marshal who has the run of the booths at Orlando, and who gets what he wants of the clerks.

RIOT FEARED ALONG THE LINE.

Unregistered Strippers Becoming Desperate Over Useless Delay.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 14.—Nine thousand people were in line at Orlando this morning. It will be impossible to complete the registration by Saturday noon. There are 27,000 claims all told in the strip and 50,000 people are now ready to dash for them. There will be 2,000 lots in each town and from three to ten men will rush for each lot. Special Agent Swineford estimates that 125,000 people will enter the strip Saturday noon, but others declare the number will be 200,000. The people are growing desperate and a riot is imminent all along the line. If the government does not provide a force large enough to register all before tomorrow night the people will sweep away the booths Saturday and enter the strip with a mighty rush, sweeping the few soldiers and government agents before them. Men in line swear they will have homes whether they get registered or not, and the first officer who attempts to eject or molest them will get shot. A score of deaths and a great number of murders will follow as a result of the bungling manner in which things are being managed. Trains last night brought 3,000 to this city and Orlando, and wagons and horsemen are still coming in an endless procession.

A prairie fire has been raging in the Pawnee reservation for twenty-four hours, burning everything before it. Scores of horses and cattle belonging to the Indians have perished and the grass and tree foliage are destroyed, which will cause additional hardship to the settlers who go in there Saturday. A fire was also started on the line northeast of here last night, burning off a large tract. No lives were lost, but a number of boomers had their tents and outfits destroyed.

With from 4,000 to 12,000 people lined up at each registering booth and the clerks all tired out to start with, today but little headway was made and tonight the lines are longer than ever. The temperature at 102° in the shade, hot winds blowing clouds of dust, with the scarcity of water and prospect of spending two days and a night in line have disgusted many, and tonight fully 500 people boarded the train and left for their homes. Two men died today near Hennessey of prostration and a negro perished from hunger and thirst. At Stillwater the crowd is getting unruly again and trouble is expected tonight. A score of people are dangerously sick and one died. A number of people are missing at Pawnee, and it is feared some of them have perished in the fires.

Another Case of Yellow-Fever Reported.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 14.—After the rumors of last night matters have assumed a normal quiet and people are not leaving the city as they did before. Another case of fever reported besides that of the Cox child is that of Mrs. Turner, in the northern part of the city. Camp Haines will be inaugurated by next Monday, when Surgeon Magruder will take charge. The people have little hope of egress now till after frost, however, when matters may turn.

The excellent 1889 vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is attracting great attention for its natural dryness, pureness, and quality.

FUTURE CONGRESSMEN FROM CHEROKEE STRIP.

NOW CROWDS COME.

SEVENTY THOUSAND FAIR VISITORS REACH POLK STREET STATION.

From Morning Till Midnight the Immense Throng from Everywhere Passes Through the Gates—Cars Backed Up to Twenty-second Street—Women Faint from Exhaustion—Suburbanites Have Difficulty in Reaching Their Homes—Business at the Other Chicago Depots.

The nations of the earth contributed to a sweltering crowd of humanity that poured into Chicago yesterday, bound for the Fair. It began arriving early and beat against the iron fence at the Dearborn Station until midnight. Between 7 a. m. and midnight 70,000 people struggled through the iron gates and overrun the depot and surrounding streets. In the early afternoon the jam was so great that women fainted and men fought for breath in the stifling atmosphere. Perhaps 1,500 passenger coaches were run in and out of what was probably the busiest depot in America, the Dearborn station. Passenger trains filled the station and blocked the freight yards. Section after section of great long trains of twelve and fifteen cars backed into place, deposited their loads of human freight, were partly reloaded, and crept out along the steel rails of the great belt line system. Not a train arrived or left on schedule time. The trainmen vainly battled with the thousands coming. Experienced trainmen pronounce the day a record-breaker. It was one-third heavier than Wednesday.

At one time the shed was filled with cars and clear to Twenty-second street long trains were in line waiting to deposit their heavy loads at the depot. Thousands left the different trains at points near the Fair grounds but still every coach was filled when Polk street was reached. In the midst of this crush six extra Grand Trunk trains of twelve cars each beat against the rear ranks for admission. Then in rapid succession came four big extras on the Wabash and five on the Monon. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois hurried along with two heavy extras, and the Santa Fé immediately followed suit with three extras. All regular trains carried from four to six extra coaches, and the engines on the Cincinnati branch of the Monon hauled their limit. For a time it seemed as if the entire passenger system of the city was trying to center at that one depot. Extending on the main lines as far as eye could see passenger cars overran the coach yards and paralyzed the freight system. Where it could be done the engines were turned around on the regular trains before they reached the depot, another crew took charge, and the cars doubled back on the morning journey, only to come back crowded later in the day. Had it not been for the many eastern cars there would have been no way to handle the people eager to see Chicago and the Fair.

This was the crush for the city. In the afternoon thousands started for home only to buffet against the stream coming in. Large numbers gave up the attempt during the hot hours from 1 to 4 o'clock and chose night trains. Train after train backed into the shed, received its load, and pulled out. Every coach was pressed into service, and extra after extra rolled out along the hot rails. The number of passenger coaches handled was enormous and will not be known until the reports are made up. It was estimated that at least 1,500 passenger coaches were handled on the trunk lines alone.

The rush for home filled the outgoing trains and some others. The early extras were four on the Erie, four on the Wabash, four on the Grand Trunk, and the heaviest trains in its history out over the Monon.

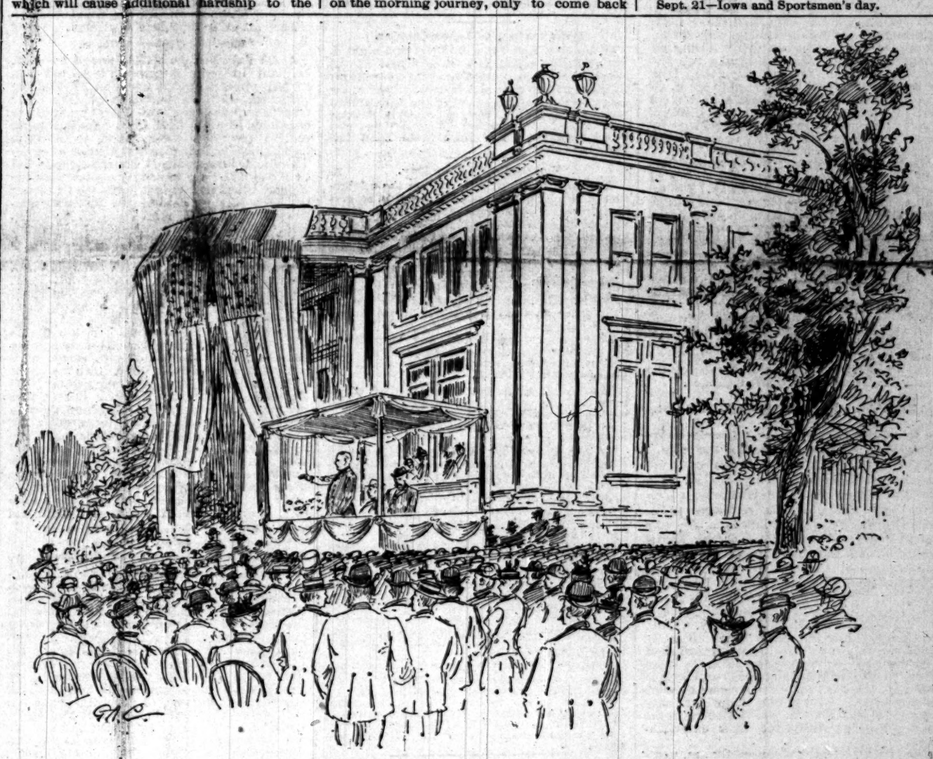
On an average there are six special trains daily over the Michigan Central railroad these days. Each of these trains is made up of about twelve cars, and brings nearly 1,000 passengers. The New York No. 6 came in in two sections yesterday, the first at 3:10 p. m. and the second a little later. Today there will be special trains from Buffalo and New York. Monday there will be specials from Jackson, Mich., and Snyder, Mich. On the specials that come in today between 6,000 and 7,000 passengers are expected. A. D. Williams, the assistant trainmaster, said never before had there been such business on that road.

On the Big Four an average of ninety cars comes daily. It runs more coaches and fewer sleepers than some of the other roads. Most of the passengers come from Southern points. Three sections of No. 17 came yesterday, each section made up of twelve cars. Today's No. 17 will come along in two sections.

Although no special trains are being run on the Illinois Central road, more than double the usual number of cars are daily in use. There are constant streams of travelers through the new depot, some on their way to the trains, but the greater number on their way into the city.

The Grand Central Depot received six special trains over the Baltimore and Ohio road. They brought nearly 5,000 New-Yorkers and Pittsburg people.

From far-away Portland, Ore., nearly 1,000 persons came yesterday to see the World's Fair. The train, or rather trains, for it came in two sections, was made up in Portland and came clear through to this city. The first section was made up of six sleepers and it came in at 10 o'clock. The second section, composed of ordinary coaches, arrived an hour later.



GOV. M'KINLEY ADDRESSING THE OHIO VETERANS.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly cooler, northwest winds.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,963
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 9 (Infanta day)	130,391
June 15 (German day)	165,069
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 30 (Swedish day)	130,979
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	125,830
Aug. 20 (British day)	188,961
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	343,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	146,590
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,393
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	177,253
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers, and Transportation day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver, and French Engineers' day)	160,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167,109
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	160,655

Paid Admissions.

Total for May	1,050,037	Sept. 12 (Tues.)	167,109
Total for June	2,675,113	Sept. 13 (Wed)	160,221
Total for July	2,791,293	Sept. 14 (Thur)	165,080
Total for Aug.	3,515,293	Total week end	
Sept. 10 (S'nd'y)	30,038	ing Sept. 9	1,122,187
Sept. 11 (M'nd'y)	160,128	Grand total	11,820,359

Summary of Yesterday's Happenings.

President Cleveland and family will visit the Fair Chicago day if a plan Ferdinand W. Peck announced yesterday succeeds.—Ohio celebrated its day at the Fair.—Kansas editors enjoyed themselves at the Exposition.—Cardinal Gibbons and a party of friends visited the Fair.—California Building tendered as a permanent home for the Ethnological exhibit.—Lady Managers advised that their vouchers need no review by the National Commission or John Boyd Thacher.—Boat races on the lake front.—Midway concessionnaires asked for 25 and 10 cent admissions Sundays and 25 cents week days after 6 p. m.

Program for Today.

Keeley, Mexico, Vermont, Costa Rica, and Kansas days.—Exhibition drill on the lake front by the United States Government Life Saving Corps at 2:30 p. m.—Concert at Festival Hall by Kansas Columbian chorus of 700 voices at 3 p. m.—Parade of allegorical and historical floats around the lagoons at 7:30 p. m.—Kansas Jubilee at Festival Hall 7:30 p. m., with addresses by Senators Peffer and Martin, and others.—Electric fountain display and Grand Court illumination, and Agricultural and Fisheries Buildings open at night.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 15—Kansas, Vermont, Costa Rica, and Keeley day.
Sept. 16—Railroad, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas day.
Sept. 18—Nevada day.
Sept. 20—Montana, Iowa, Fishermen, and Sons of America day.
Sept. 21—Iowa and Sportsmen's day.
Sept. 22—State Commissioners' day.
Sept. 23—Knights of Honor and Benevolent Order of Elks' day.
Sept. 25—Christian Endeavor day. Exhibit of sheep and swine opens.
Sept. 26—Odd-Fellows' day.
Sept. 27—Indiana day.
Sept. 30—Irish day.

INDEX TO TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 Bankers' Banquet to Mr. Eckels.
Riot Imminent in Cherokee Strip.
Enormous Crowds Come to the Fair.
Transportation's Bill Register Gone.
2 Ohio Day at the Fair.
Posse Hunts Dalton as Lake Shore Robber.
3 Keeley League Convention Adjourns.
Postoffice Clerks Elect Officers.
4 French Engineers Fail to Visit the Canal.
5 Bombardment of Rio Renewed.
Cleveland Tired of Voorhees and Gorman.
6 Hulda and Alix Draw After a Great Race.
Rudolph Wins the Woodlawn Handicap.
Philadelphia Beaten Badly by Chicago.
7 Lazzarone Wins the Ontario Stakes.
Amateur Union Game Results.
Links Missing in the Coughlin Case.
8 Sailing of Rappahannock Opens New Route
Neal Opens Ohio Democratic Campaign.
9 Puritans Dominate Parliament of Religions.
10 Dr. Depew's Sincerity Questioned.
12 Deposits at Local Banks Increasing.
General Insurance Affairs.

FIRE TRUCK AND ELECTRIC CAR COLLIDE

Capt. George W. Weller and John Harberg Seriously Injured.

John Harberg, driver of truck No. 20, and Capt. George W. Weller of the same company were seriously injured in a collision between their truck and an electric car last night at Sixty-third street and Stewart avenue. The truck was overturned by car No. 402. Weller and Harberg were thrown violently to the ground and Harberg received injuries to his spine which are likely to prove serious. Capt. Weller was badly shaken but will recover. He lives at No. 505 Sixty-ninth street. Harberg was removed to his home at Seventy-third street and Stewart avenue. The truck was wrecked.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

LAST EDITION.

BILL REGISTER GONE

Fair Transportation Department May Lose $108,000.

PAGES TORN FROM A BOOK.

Auditor Barrington Making a Thorough Investigation.

CLERKS WHO WERE THERE.

Cleveland to Be Invited to the Fair "Chicago Day."

LADY MANAGERS RECEIVE PRIESTS

Evidence of irregularity or perhaps fraud has come to light among the minor employés in the Transportation Department of the World's Fair. The entire contents between the covers of one bill register have been torn out, as also a number of leaves from another. The amount involved may be large or small. Estimates vary. Assistant Auditor Barrington cannot figure out how much money may be missing, but doesn't know what the developments may be.

W. H. Holcomb, the general manager of the Transportation Department, has had as chief clerk a Mr. Christman. Under him was A. C. Featherstone, head bookkeeper. It was under Mr. Featherstone, it appears, that the accounts of the department were kept, and he, it is expected, may be able to assist officials in explaining the mutilation of the books. He, it is said, left the city Wednesday for St. Paul. He is said to live in Nebraska. Mr. Christman, it seems, was sent to Dwight, Ill., a few days ago.

Mr. Barrington said last night he intended to go to the bottom of the business, but did not see how the amount involved could be large. In speaking of the matter he said:

"We have examiners who check up all accounts in the regular course of business. The examiner whom I sent to the Transportation Department a few days ago informed me that two bill books were missing, and it looked as if something was wrong. The next morning, the day before yesterday, he found them among some stationery. The leaves of one had been torn out and a portion of the leaves of the other. That, of course, appears suspicious and I have instructed the examiner to go through all the original bills. These will be placed in the hand of collectors, and it will soon develop whether the bills have been paid once and whether we have received the money.

"From the information at hand now I cannot see how a large amount can be involved. The main sources of revenue from the Transportation Department have been from the terminal charge of six cents a 100 pounds for goods shipped into the park and from warehouse storage receipts. There is not a shadow of inaccuracy attaching to these accounts.

"The bills on the missing leaves must have been for pilotage service and for transporting concessionnaires' supplies. We have charged 50 cents an hour for pilots or guides for teamsters who did not know how to reach their destinations. From both these sources we have received up to this time about $10,000. If any bills have been collected and the amounts not accounted for they must be for small sums."

Mr. Holcomb says of Mr. Featherstone: "We had no more work for him here and he stopped work three or four days ago with the understanding that his services were to cease Sept. 15. He came to us strongly recommended from the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, where he had been a traveling auditor and had checked up stations and had given perfect satisfaction. He was in Traffic Manager Jaycox's office at the Fair and when Jaycox resigned he came into my department. He was in the city yesterday and expected to go to St. Paul last night where he had the promise of a position. He was regular in his habits, a good worker, and, should he ask me, I would cheerfully recommend him to any other situation today as being industrious and thoroughly capable. He was about 34 years of age and has a wife and two children."

Despite the assertion that the amount taken is small the statement was made last evening that investigation so far shows a shortage of $108,000. It was said a young woman employed in the office saw the books mutilated and removed, but Mr. Holcomb says that is not possible, as there is no woman working there.

GROVER AT THE FAIR CHICAGO DAY.

Ferdinand W. Peck Has a Plan to Have the President Come.

President Grover Cleveland and family—the new baby included, of course—if possible will visit Chicago Oct. 9 to take part in the celebration of "Chicago day" at the World's Fair if a plan quietly projected by President Ferdinand W. Peck of the Union League club bears fruit.

"I have given considerable thought to a plan to have the President and his family here, and it seems to me that Mr. Cleveland ought to be at the World's Fair 'Chicago day,' and I intend to leave for Washington early in the coming week to lay the matter before him," said Mr. Peck last evening. "The presence of President Cleveland at the Exposition grounds would mean 100,000 additional paid admissions, for the President is more than well beloved here in the West, where he has most infrequently been seen, and visitors from many Western States would come to Chicago that day to be at the Fair when the Chief Executive of the Nation graced the gathering with his presence. You know the President practically promised to return and see the Exposition when he left after the ceremonies of the inaugural day. This was not exacted from him, but was a reiterated assertion of his own volition. And Mrs. Cleveland, why, she must come by all means. There is not a woman in the land who would not attend to see her. There may be politicians in the land who would not fancy disturbing their own peace by joining in the salutations of the many to Mr. Cleveland. But this phase does not enter into Mrs. Cleveland's life. There is not a man, and certainly not a woman, who would not hail Mrs. Cleveland as the most popular and well-beloved woman in the land. Yes; she must come by all means, and besides Mrs. Cleveland has not yet seen the Fair, and that means a great deal.

"My idea was that delegates from the National Commission, local directory, and delegates from the various committees should go to Washington and lay this invitation before the President on behalf of all the people interested in the Exposition, and I believe he will come, and Mrs. Cleveland also. I intend

to lay the matter before the various committees at their next meeting."

The Union League club means to do all it can to make "Chicago day" the grandest of the Fair season, and yesterday President Peck appointed Ald. W. R. Kerr Chairman of the City World's Fair committee, and F. Willis Rice to act with him as celebration committee of the club. The committee will hold its initial meeting at the club at 1:30 p. m. today.

The "Chicago Day" committee met yesterday afternoon in Ald. Kerr's office. Mayor Harrison suggested that the business houses be not decorated, but that business men be asked to spend the money they would otherwise put into decorations in sending their employés to the Fair to swell the attendance on that day. Such action was agreed upon. The Board of Trade, the Union League, Illinois, and Sheridan clubs have agreed to furnish floats for the night pageant.

The proposition made by General Passenger Agent Charlton of the Alton to make a rate of 1 cent a mile for Chicago day from all points in the West beyond the 300-mile limit and a half-fare rate from all points within a radius of 300 miles of Chicago has not yet been submitted to the members of the Western Passenger Association by Chairman Caldwell. The reason for it is that Ald. W. R. Kerr, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for Chicago day, has asked the Chairman to refrain from submitting any proposition concerning reduced rates for that event until the committee can see him and present its views on the subject.

RECEPTION TO RELIGIOUS EXPONENTS

The Lady Managers Give It at the Woman's Building.

The lady managers gave the people attending the Parliament of Religions a reception at the Woman's Building last night. The Most Rev. Dionysios Latas, Archbishop of Greece; Dr. H. Dharmapala, Dr. P. C. Mozoomdar, the Hon. Pung Quang Yu, Prof. C. N. Chakarar, Prof. Minas Tcheraz, the Rev. John Henry Barrows, Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, and other notable religious exponents met the people of all lands and all creeds under the flags of all nations in social converse. There was a program of music and speech-making first. Mrs. Potter Palmer presided. By her side sat President T. W. Palmer of the National Commission and President Higinbotham of the Exposition company. The hall was filled to overflowing. Mrs. Palmer welcomed the guests. She said she hoped the Oriental priests would use the present opportunity of studying Occidental civilization with unprejudiced eyes so as to consider the condition of woman in this country with a view of deciding whether Oriental or Occidental ideas tend the most certainly to the elevation and uplifting, not only of the one sex, but of the entire race, and of general truth and morality. President Palmer defined his religion as being the fatherhood of God, the immortality of the soul, and the great law of compensation. The Archbishop of Zante said he believed from the beginning of time the world had been waiting for the pen and ink that will write of the Religious Congress in Chicago to open a new era. Pung Quang Qu, the representative of the Chinese Nation, spoke through an interpreter.

Dr. H. Dharmapala of Ceylon rejoiced in the educational advantages enjoyed by the women of America. P. C. Mozoomdar told about the condition of the women of India. Prof. C. N. Chakarar made the hit of the evening by declaring that in his belief "woman was not born to be a complement of man, not born to ornament society, but is an independent being." Prof. Minas Tcherg and President Higinbotham spoke also. The reception was held in the Cincinnati room. Grace Church Choir sang. Light refreshments were served.

LADY MANAGERS ARE EMANCIPATED.

Their Vouchers No Longer Need Review by the National Commission or Thacher.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, Chairman of the Committee on Awards of the Lady Managers, have turned the tables on the National Commission, its Auditing committee, John Boyd Thacher, and every other person, and freed themselves from all restraint in the spending of their money. A letter received yesterday from Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the Treasury Department at Washington completely emancipates the Board of Lady Managers from the control of the National Commission, and hereafter the women will spend the appropriations from Congress without the intervening signature of any commission officers. The Commissioners have always held that the lady managers were a branch product of their own creation and until yesterday supervised their accounts. Mrs. Palmer could not appoint a messenger boy in her office without the approval of the commission if she wanted to pay for his services. This is all changed now, and the lady managers will pay all their own bills, including the woman judges of awards.

Mr. Hamlin wrote his letter to Secretary Dickinson of the National Commission under date of Sept. 12. He told the Secretary that all vouchers for contingent and traveling expenses of the lady managers should have the signature of the Chairman of the Board of Lady Managers. He said the same thing in regard to vouchers for paying the judges of awards. Then he concluded his letter with this neat rebuke to the Auditing committee of the commission:

> The approval of the Auditing committee of the commission of vouchers representing expenditures from appropriations made in aid of the Board of Lady Managers or the Committee on Awards is not required by this department, as the action of said Auditing committee thereon is not binding upon the department and serves no useful purpose in connection with the settlement of said accounts so far as this office is concerned. In order, therefore, that delay and friction in the settlement of vouchers of the character herein referred to may be avoided you are advised that this office prefers that said vouchers, after being certified and approved in the manner herein prescribed, be transmitted to this office without being delayed for other signatures and approvals. The President of the Board of Lady Managers has this day been advised of this action and furnished a copy of this communication.

The Auditing committee or rather a subcommittee of it, consisting of Commissioners Butt and Holaday, has been constituted a standing inspection committee. It has been passing on every voucher before it could be presented. A few weeks ago Mr. Butt, who is an expounder of constitutional law, caused delay in the payment of something the lady managers wanted put through, and thereupon Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Meredith asked Secretary Carlisle to relieve them from the supervision of this sane Auditing committee. Mr. Thacher is also relieved of signing the vouchers for the woman judges. Although he was best qualified to do that, inasmuch as he appointed them, but Mr. Carlisle seems to think differently, so Mr. Thacher's signature is no longer necessary.

KANSAS PEOPLE ENJOY THEMSELVES.

Music and Receptions and Trips About the Fair Please Them Thursday.

Marshall's Military and the Second Regiment Bands played yesterday for people outside the Kansas Building. Inside the Topeka Columbian Chorus, directed by H. S. Widder, entertained. This was supplemented by a recitation by Mrs. J. M. McCown and a piano solo by Bernice Patterson Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Ada M. Clarke, the Lady Commissioner from Kansas. During the morning the Governor and staff, accompanied by the State officials, visited the various State buildings. A general lunch open to all was served at noon, and at the same hour in Festival Hall a concert was given by the Kansas Columbian Chorus. Later in the day the Kansas exhibits in the various buildings were inspected, the Governor, his staff, and State officials paid their respects to the National Commission, and later the whole party took a ride in the steam launches. Then the Kansans went back to their building, where the Governor gave a reception to the State Board of World's Fair Managers. Music was furnished by the Modoc club, First, Second, and Third Regiment Bands, and the Musette and Alhambra Mandolin clubs. An original poem on "The Women of Kansas" was recited by Louise Lease, the daughter of Mary Ellen Lease. At 8:30, in the evening a concert was given at the grand stand in the Court of Honor by the Kansas Columbian chorus. Among the noted guests of Kansas yesterday were Mrs. Laura E. Haviland, who became widely known years ago for her work for the emancipation of the negro before the war, and John Brown Jr., who, with his wife, arrived from Put-in-Bay, where he now lives, and spent the entire day in looking about the main buildings. An informal general reception was given at the Kansas Building in the evening.

An editorial party from Kansas was at the Fair yesterday and will remain for ten days. There are, counting the wives and sweethearts, 295 in the party. At a business meeting at the Mecca Hotel President A. F. Scott of the Iola *Register* was presented with a diamond ring and Secretary Junkin of the Hiawatha *World* with a gold-headed cane. Today the editors are to be the guests of Barnhard Bros. & Spindler, and are to be given a banquet and an excursion on the lake.

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR IRISH DAY.

Prominent Sons of Erin Who Are to Take Part—Visitors from Abroad.

A meeting of the Executive committee in charge of Irish day, Sept. 30, was held last night at McCoy's Hotel, eighty members being present. James Sullivan, Chairman of the committee which waited on distinguished men of Europe recently, reported that Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin and his Secretary, Mr. Campbell, Thomas Mayne, ex-member of Parliament from Tipperary; and John Barry, M. P., will be present at the celebration. He also said Edward Blake of Canada will deliver an oration. A committee composed of James Sullivan and Daniel Corkery was appointed to meet Mr. Blake at Toronto, Canada. One hundred thousand badges have been secured for distribution on the day. Liberty Bell has been offered to the committee in charge of the celebration, and it will ring throughout the day. The program for the occasion is as follows:

Selection of Irish music by Gilmore's Band.
Solo and chorus—National Anthem, Star-Spangled Banner, accompanied by great festival organ and Gilmore's Band.
Address—Archbishop Feehan.
Harp solo—Miss Josephine Sullivan.
Oration—"The Irish Race in the Development of Civilization," Bishop Hennessey.
Baritone solo—"Who Fears to Speak of '98?" William Ludwig.
Oration—"The Irishman in Statesmanship," Edward Blake.
Soprano solo—"The Last Rose of Summer," Mme. Porter of London.
Oration—"The Irishman as an American Citizen," Bourke Cockran.
Baritone solo—"Let Erin Remember the Days of Old," William Ludwig.
Address—Lord Mayor of Dublin.
Oration—"The Genius of the Irish Race," John E. Fitzgerald of Boston.
Soprano solo—"Kathleen Mavourneen," Mme. Porter.
Address—"Irish Literature," Eugene Davis.
Oration—"The Irishman in Lands Other than His Own," John F. Finerty.
Solo and chorus—Irish national anthem, "God Save Ireland," accompanied by great festival organ and Gilmore's Band; the audience invited to join in the chorus.

Miss Josephine Sullivan has been specially invited by Daniel Corkery to play selections on the harp.

ARGUES FOR A 25-CENT SUNDAY FAIR.

George A. Morgan Thinks the Managers Will Give It a Trial.

A determined effort is being made by the concessionnaires both in Jackson Park and Midway to get the local board of managers to change the price of admission Sundays to 25 cents for general admission and 10 cents for children. George A. Morgan is representing the Concessionnaires' club in this matter, and he argues that as there is not more than half a Fair to be seen Sundays but half price should be paid therefor. In a long interview yesterday with some members of the board he expressed the belief that for 25 cents Sunday nearly all the people who now spend that day in the parks would be glad to visit the Fair, while they do not feel able to afford the 50 cents. He also argued for a reduction of the admission fee week days to 25 cents after 6 p. m.

Mr. Morgan thinks this will be tried next week, commencing Monday, and the Sunday reduction the following Sunday, and if this prove successful, to be continued during the remainder of the Fair. He thinks this will not only make money for the Fair, but give the poor people a chance to see it. Of the $6,000,000 worth of World's Fair stock held in Chicago much is in the hands of people of moderate means, who feel their interests should be looked after by a reduction in the admission, at least Sundays.

Mr. Morgan also interviewed Director-General Davis yesterday with regard to the 11 o'clock closing order on Midway. He explained that a large majority of the visitors to the Fair remained in the main grounds until 10 o'clock or 10:30 every evening, and then went over to Midway, and hardly had a chance to get into any place of entertainment there before the doors were closed. On behalf of the concessionnaires he agreed to close all doors on Midway at 11:30 and give those within fifteen minutes to get out and to have all places tightly closed and lights out by 11:45. He said this was only fair to the concessionnaires who had expended so much money there, and that he secured a promise from Gen. Davis to give the matter favorable consideration at once.

CARDINAL GIBBONS SEES THE FAIR.

He Considers Its Grandeur "Simply Overpowering"—Those Accompanying Him.

Cardinal Gibbons and a large party of friends visited Jackson Park yesterday. They left Archbishop Feehan's residence at an early hour and drove in carriages to the Sixtieth street gate. In front of the Woman's Building they took Director-General Davis' electric launch and paid hurried visits to the Administration, Agricultural, Manufactures, Electrical, and Mines and Mining Buildings, taking in La Rabida on their way. They then went to the Ohio Building, where the Cardinal paid his respects to Gov. McKinley. From the Ohio Building the party went to Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, where lunch had been prepared for them in the room over the office. Archbishop Ireland was expected to join them here, but for some reason unknown did not do so. While eating lunch the party enjoyed a concert on the platform in the court got up expressly for their entertainment.

The party left the village at 3 p. m. to attend the Wild West, then take dinner at the Washington club at 5 p. m., and return to the Fair in the evening to enjoy the illumination. The Cardinal leaves today for Dubuque. To a reporter of THE TRIBUNE he said:

> "I saw little but the tout ensemble, but that was bewildering in its grandeur. It seemed to me like fairyland. I had read alt about and seen all the pictures, but they conl vey no idea whatever of the sight. The sighfrom the Grand Basin in front of the Administration Building was simply overpowering. The entire party shared my impressions."

The Cardinal's party, besides himself, consisted of:

> Archbishops Riordan of San Francisco, Elder of Cincinnati, Gross of Portland, and Chapelle of Santa Fé, and his private secretary, the Rev. J. B. Bruce; Bishop Scanlan of Salt Lake City, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Sexton, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kerns, and the Misses Catherine Kerns and Madeline Kerns of St. Louis, Mrs. Thomas Stanton, Miss Elizabeth Stanton, and Miss Catherine Gibbon, the Cardinal's three nieces from New Orleans.

EXCITING BOAT RACES AT THE FAIR

Five Events on the Lake Front Hotly Contested by Marines.

On the lake front yesterday afternoon there were five interesting races in which 10,000 spectators took a lively interest. Lieut. Winterhalter, U. S. N., acted as judge and starter. The prize in each case was $25 in gold and the distance three-quarters of a mile. Following is a summary of the events:

First race—Two dinghies, manned by marines from the battleship Illinois. Easily won by the crew of which Joseph B. Johnson was coxswain. Time, 7:45.

Second race—The Andrew Johnson's gig and the Blake's gig, manned by ex-man-of-war's men. The Blake's crew pulled a steady stroke and won easily by three lengths. Time, 6:03.

Third race—Two chalonfas of six oars each from the Pinta and Nina. The Pinta's boat was manned by marines and the Nina's boat by sailors from the caravels. The race was for but half the course and was won by the Pinta marines by at least 100 feet. Time, 4:30.

Fourth race, "Illinois" dinghies, manned by blue jackets and marines—Won by the blue jackets. Sergt. Daniel E. Stevens, cockswain. Time, 7:00.

Fifth race, coast survey crews of five men each in the Blake's gig and whaleboat—The crew in gig, William Johnson, coxswain, won by half a length. The whaleboat crew was in the lead twice and its oars clashed with the rivals at the finish. Time, 6:40.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING IS TENDERED.

The Ethnological Exhibit May Have It for a Permanent Storehouse.

The California Building was formally tendered yesterday to the ethnological exhibit as a permanent storehouse. The building is located so much more advantageously than the present ethnological structure that it is believed it would be a desirable one for a permanent storehouse for the ethnological exhibit. The chance to secure the collection for Chicago will never be as good again. The building is well constructed and well adapted for such use. The difficulty is the question of maintenance. It is estimated that it would cost $7,000 a year to maintain a building like this.

ENTRIES FOR STOCK RING CONTESTS.

Promise of a Lively Competition in the Cart Horse and Vehicle Class Oct. 9.

Entries are coming in lively for the future contests in the stock ring. In the cart-horse and vehicle contest, which begins Oct. 9, the American Express company and Kirk's soap people yesterday made entries. The express company will show one four-horse team to wagon, one two-horse team to wagon, and two single horses to wagon. For the light horse and trotters' exhibit the following entries were made yesterday:

Standard trotters—A. C. Garden of Barrie, Ont.; D. W. Howard of Independence, Ia.; S. M. Stephenson of Menominee, Mich.; George S. Mosher of Galesburg, Ill.; Dr. A. Owen of Chicago; Dr. C. Blair of Napoleon, Mich.; John B. Castleman of Louisville, Ky.; Robert Davis of Toronto, Ont.; Benjamin Dickson of Mortimer, Ill.; D. T. Sabin of Atlantic, Ia.; George E. Bryant of Madison, Wis.; G. W. Myers of Ashton, Ill.; W. M. Rice of Danville, Ky.; G. and C. P. Cecil of Danville, Ky.; J. Couch & Son of Lafayette, Ind.; Kidd Bros. of Sistowell, Ont.; Elijah Cleare of Alamo, Ind.; John Jacobs of Langworthy Ia.

Thoroughbreds—William Mason of Owen Sound, Ont.; L. and G. Straus of Lexington, Ky.; George D. Seagel of Owen Sound, Ont.; W. H. Millman of Woodstock, Ont.; Job Dickinson of Zion, Man.; Quinn & Carter of Brampton, Ont.; and Thomas Irving of Winchester, Ont.

Contests the Right to Sell Exhibits.

The Exposition company took the initial steps in contesting the matter of the right of exhibiters in the French section of the Manufactures Building to sell their articles. A few days ago, on the bill of J. P. Victor Hunolt, an injunction was issued restraining the Exposition from refusing the exhibiters the privilege of selling their manufactured wares. Attorney Edwin Walker, counsel for the Exposition, in order to get the matter before the United States Circuit Court for the purpose of having the restraining order set aside, yesterday filed an intervening petition in behalf of three non-resident defendants. A transcript of the Circuit Court proceedings will be taken to the Federal Court and the case will come up in a few days.

Weather at the Fair.

The automatic instruments at the Weather Bureau exhibit recorded weather conditions at the Fair up to 5 p. m. as follows: From midnight to 6 a. m. the temperature ranged between 71° and 72°. From 6 a. m. to 2 p. m. there was a rapid rise in temperature, 76° being recorded at 8 a. m.; 88° at 10 a. m.; 91° at noon, and 95° at 2 p. m. This was the warmest day of the season, 94.5° being recorded July 7, and 94° Aug. 10. In the morning the winds were southwesterly, shifting to west at noon, with a maximum velocity of 20 miles an hour at 1:10 p. m. Continuous sunshine prevailed after 6:30 a. m.

Shots in the Irish Village.

William Thornton, night watchman at Lady Aberdeen's Irish Village, shot John Williams, the colored janitor, at 3:30 a. m. yesterday. Williams, during a quarrel, had thrown a hammer at Thornton's head. Thornton fired at Williams twice. One ball struck in his left arm and the other in the right thigh. The report of the pistol and the cries of Williams woke the Irish Village girls and set them all yelling. Williams' wounds were not dangerous. Both men were locked up at Woodlawn.

Interesting Events Today.

Besides the continued festivities of Kansas week Vermont, Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Keeley people will celebrate today. Those interested in the latter will hold their exercises on the plaza in front of the Administration Building. At the conclusion they will give a parade. Senators Peffer and Martin of Kansas are expected to make addresses at Festival Hall in the evening.

Banquet to Ex-Mayor Cregier.

At the New York State Building last night J. Ensign Fuller, acting as host on behalf of the Sons of New York, gave a banquet to ex-Mayor Cregier and a few special friends. Among the guests were Chief Buchanan of the Agricultural Department, Edwin Walker, ex-State Senator John Foley of Saratoga, Eugene Cary, and Frank D. Millet. The Iowa State Band furnished the music.

Knights of Honor Day.

The committee having in charge the celebration of Sept. 23, Knights of Honor day, reports that Supreme Dictator Bellamy of North Carolina, ex-Supreme Dictator Judge Savage of Maine, Supreme Reporter Nelson of St. Louis, and Grand Dictator Garrett of Illinois will take part in the exercises to be held in Music Hall.

World's Fair Notes.

William Griesser has reopened the Vienna Café under an injunction issued in the Circuit Court.

Three engines and the fire tug were called out last night to extinguish a blaze that was consuming the drapery over one of the exhibits in the Electricity Building.

The Lexington, Ky., Chamber of Commerce has decided to invite the foreign Commissioners of the World's Fair to visit Lexington next month to see the great racing studs of the Blue Grass region.

In the New York Building last evening Chief Buchanan, Gen. Fitz-Simons, and some fifteen others of the committee who arranged the celebration for the Sons of New York were given a dinner by Ex-Mayor Fuller.

The Chicago Columbian Chorus of 1,000 voices, William L. Tomlins director, will give a concert at Festival Hall next Monday at 7 p. m. The program will consist of songs and oratorio selections. Ben Davies, Mr. Aptommas, and Mr. Clarence Eddy will assist.

The Executive committee authorized Director-General Davis to exercise his discretion in issuing Fair passes to persons who might be deemed worthy of them. The order really applies to newspapers, and the duties which formerly devolved upon Maj. Handy are transferred to the Director-General.

The order of the Council of Administration that no more souvenir tickets to the Fair be accepted at the gates is causing much criticism by the holders of the tickets. The souvenirs can still be exchanged for regular admission tickets at any of the box offices, but this does away with all the advantages gained by the advance purchase.

HUNDREDS HOMELESS BY FOREST FIRES.

Northern Wisconsin Burning and Only Rain Can Check the Disaster.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Northern Wisconsin is burning. Forest fires which have raged incessantly for weeks past, fanned by a heavy wind, reached a climax this afternoon and reduced to ashes the homes of fifty settlers with all their belongings. At 10 o'clock tonight the fires are still growing in fury and reports of great loss of property and calls for aid are received hourly. McMillan, five miles east of here, a lumbering town, is reported to be in the most imminent danger. A relief train has been dispatched to carry the people away. The air here is so full of smoke that objects are not discernible a block away. The militia company has been ordered out and every available man forced into the fire service. At one time this afternoon fire was within the city limits on the north side, but it succumbed to hard fighting by the firemen. The danger threatens the city now from the south. Bells are ringing, men running, and women crying, many having packed their goods. Trains on the Central are held here on account of burned bridges. A pitiful sight was a farmer, with his wife, who had fought the fire from early morning to save their dwelling. Giving up in despair they loaded their bedding and furniture on a wagon drawn by oxen. When almost within the city limits the oxen were both suffocated and the load burned on the wagon. The mother cried most piteously. When asked where her children were she said they had started with them, but in the smoke had become lost, and it is believed both perished. No other lives are known to be lost. The whole country seems to be on fire, and an estimate of the loss cannot be made at this time. It will surely reach many thousands with but little insurance. Wires are reported burned down on many of the lines. A stiff breeze is blowing at Black River Falls fanning the flames in the burning timber that surrounds that city. It is feared they will spread near enough to destroy much property. At Merrill, Wis., a high wind has been raging all day and destruction to adjacent farms and property has been widespread. The Pine River settlement is threatened with total destruction. Rain alone can check the disaster.

2 a. m.—Fire has caught again in Marshfield and Junction City. Both towns are in danger of being wiped out before daybreak.

A Pine College Preparatory School.

On Sept. 20 Prof. Hiram A. Gooch will open his fine college preparatory school at No. 161 Bowen avenue, near Drexel boulevard. Pupils thoroughly prepared for the University of Chicago or any scientific school. A first-class gymnasium annexed and a full corps of male teachers employed.

Catalogues mailed upon application. For particular information please call in person at the school.

Many persons keep Carter's Little Liver Pills on hand to prevent bilious attacks, sick headache, dizziness, and find them just what they need.

GREAT DAY FOR OHIO.

BUCKEYES MANY THOUSANDS STRONG GATHER AT THE FAIR.

State of Presidents and Politicians Surpassed Only by Illinois in Number of Citizens Present and in Grandeur and Magnificence of Its Demonstration—Citizen Soldiery Parade, After Which Gov. McKinley Delivers an Address Filled with Patriotism and Devotion for Ohio.

It was Ohio day at the World's Fair, yesterday and every section of the State was represented by large delegations of enthusiastic, happy people. In their midst, as the central figure, was Gov. William McKinley, to whom they pointed with swelling native pride and on whom they showered many honors. He marched at the head of a military procession, made an admirable speech, rang Liberty Bell, held receptions, and was the object of admiration everywhere.

There were certainly more Ohioans on the grounds yesterday than any other State in the Union, except Illinois, has turned out at one time.

Came by Thousands.

They came up from their peaceful homes in crowded excursion trains on every line of railroad and at an early hour were pushing through the turnstiles as rapidly as the ticket takers could turn them. From Cincinnati to Cleveland, from the rolling river on the south to the surging lake at the north, every city, town, and hamlet sent its representatives to participate with the Commissioners in making the Ohio function what it should be and what it was—a glorious success. The smallest estimate placed on the number of Ohioans in attendance was 75,000. Some of the Commissioners thought there were 100,000.

Their State building was the point of magnetism. In and about it they were massed for hours. Over the circular portico hung four immense flags, and from the turrets floated a dozen star spangled banners. The rooms and verandas were packed with invited guests. From a stand erected at the northeast corner the speaking took place. All of the lawns and streets for a block in every direction were a black mass of humanity. Thousands secured advantageous positions on the steps and balconies of the Art Institute, and scores looked down upon the scene from the roofs of neighboring structures. Every point of vantage was seized early and held until long after midday, regardless of the rays of a September sun that were almost melting in their intensity. The Commissioners were industrious in their exertions to make everybody as comfortable as possible and assure them all the heartiest of welcomes. A big white banner with the word Ohio in large red letters on it stretched across the main portal.

While Vice President Peabody, the President, was awaiting meeting the Governor C. M. Anderson, L. N. Bonham, H. G. Baker, C. M. Harding, and others looked after their visitors. Among the more prominent guests were:

Mrs. William McKinley, Mrs. A. S. Bushnell, Mrs. M. A. Hart, Mrs. H. T. Upton, Lieut.-Gov. A. L. Lyons, Attorney-General H. A. Richards, Insurance Commissioner E. M. Hahn, Secretary of State S. M. Taylor, Auditor of State Poe, Col. Boyle (the Governor's private secretary), Mrs. Boyle, and Miss Boyle, Mrs. C. M. Anderson, Mrs. David Hall, ex-Gov. Alger of Michigan, and ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk of Wisconsin.

They sat on the speakers' platform.

Gov. McKinley Arrives.

At 10 o'clock Gov. McKinley and his staff, brilliant in their gorgeously bedecked uniforms, appeared at the west end of Midway Plaisance, where a battalion of Ohio State Guards numbering about 1,500 men, under command of Col. A. B. Colt, were waiting to receive them and escort them to the State building. The battalion was composed of the Third and Fourteenth Regiments, supported by Battery D. Col. Anthony commanded the Third Regiment. At that point the Governor and his staff, composed of the following gentlemen, Adjutant-General John C. Entrekin, Gen. James C. Howe, Assistant Adjutant-General W. L. Curry, J. L. Bottsford, L. F. Ebright, J. M. Taylor, F. L. Mooney, M. T. Herrick, F. M. Joyce, J. C. Bonner, W. C. Brown, R. F. Nye, A. H. Halstead, H. T. Sherrard, and Charles G. Beckham, alighted from the carriages that brought them there and mounted gayly caparisoned horses procured for the occasion. With a simple white badge on his breast as his only holiday adornment Ohio's chief citizen, seated on a beautiful bay charger, moved down the street of all nations at the head of the column. At a respectable military distance behind rode his staff, followed by the Commissioners in carriages in a group. After them came the Fourteenth's band of forty pieces playing a lively march, then the soldier boys, rigged out in all their heavy accoutrements. In thus leading them down the commanding officer made an egregrious error for the day was so hot and the march so long that several of the boys fainted and fell by the wayside.

Parade on Midway.

Midway was crowded with people. As Gov. McKinley was recognized shouts of applause greeted him. From the Ferris Wheel to the Irish Village he kept his head bared, bowing to the right and to the left. Entering the grounds the pageant made a circuit down along Horticultural and Transportation Buildings, past Administration Building to the Lake Front drive, thence north to Victoria House, west among the foreign buildings, around the Illinois Building and to the east front of the Ohio Building, where the Governor before dismounting reviewed the troops as they went by him. As the Governor got off his horse he was presented with a magnificent bouquet of flowers on behalf of the lady managers of the board. Amid the plaudits of the multitude his Excellency was then escorted by Mr. Peabody to the speakers' stand. Somebody shouted "Three cheers for McKinley," and they were given with a will that fairly made the surrounding buildings tremble. There was a few minutes' wait for the Rev. Dr. Swing, who failed to appear and make the prayer, during which ex-Gov. Alger of Michigan and ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk came upon the scene and chatted with the Governor. Chairman Peabody finally announced that they would have to get along without an invocation and proceeded with the exercises.

Gov. McKinley's Speech.

He introduced Gov. McKinley, who said:

> It was the intention when the exercises for this occasion were first planned that the most distinguished citizen of Ohio then living, President Rutherford B. Hayes, who spoke so eloquently for the State at the great Centennial exhibition of 1876, should perform a similar service on this day, but man proposes and God disposes. He has called him higher. We shall hear his voice no more, but the example of his great life speaks to us and to all Ohioans as an inspiration and education.
>
> I recall that day at Philadelphia—Oct. 26, 1876—and I remember it was said that of the "State day" Pennsylvania claimed it was accepted. Ohio day was the greatest of all. The exact attendance was officially reported at 155,611; its enjoyment and influence upon the Ohio visitors can never be properly estimated. It was an occasion of joyous reunion of Ohioans from every part of the country, for you know that once an Ohioan always an Ohioan.
>
> It is not too much to say that Ohio then held a prominent place with the foremost States of the Union in the exhibition of abounding evidences of her vast resources. Her advancement since that time and the high rank she still holds among the States of this great Nation are well attested by her splendid exhibit here, and by the enthusiastic audience which greets it today. Ohio is in Chicago today. All its citizens are not present in person, but all are with us in spirit and sympathy. Its State government, in all its branches, is fully represented, while its constant pride, its citizen soldiery, standing for the greatest power in the Commonwealth, now, as at the dedication of the Ohio Building last October, contributes much to the honor and success of this occasion. Here, as at the Centennial in 1876, and all the various great patriotic national anniversaries since, the Ohio National Guard has shown itself worthy of the high confidence that is placed in it by the State and national authorities.
>
> ### Honors Chicago and Illinois.
>
> Ohio comes to meet her sister States and the foreign States here assembled, and to greet all with affectionate regard and congratulations upon this marvelous exhibition of the skill and labor and genius of the world. Great in her own products, she pays full tribute to the productions of others. She honors especially the great State and the great city in which this exhibition is held and that have made it largely what it is. Some other city might have done it, doubtless some other would have done it, but the fact remains that Chicago did make it what it is, the admiration and wonder of mankind.
>
> Ohio can say, as was said by Gen. Grant at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition, concerning the position of America among the great countries of the world: "While proud of what we have done, we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge a superior merit wherever found."
>
> Ohio is, perhaps, the most representative State of this great American Nation. Her geographical location, which Henry Ward Beecher called "the wrist of our system," accounts in part for this. Through Ohio all the great tides of emigration have flowed to quicken and replenish the activities that wrought such marvelous development of the material, intellectual, and moral resources of the great West. All the great lines of transportation cross her territory. The offspring of Virginia and Massachusetts, she was certainly the favorite of our Revolutionary ancestors, and always has been the friend of the oppressed and downtrodden, the poor and needy of every land, who came seeking homes and shelter in her midst. This has resulted in a population having the best elements of all the peoples who have sought these inviting shores. Where on this broad earth will you find a happier, more contented, and progressive people than in our own good State of Ohio?

Addresses were also made by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff of Mansfield, A. C. Cummings of Mansfield, Judge Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati, H. G. Baker of Defiance, and Judge L. D. Thoman on behalf of the Ohio Society of Chicago. Gen. Brinkerhoff's address was for the dedication of the Ohio Monument with its group in bronze of illustrious soldiers and statesmen, which blazons forth to the world the feeling announcement that "These are my jewels." The figures on the monument are those of Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. Philip Sheridan, Edwin M. Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, and James A. Garfield.

Gen. Brinkerhoff's Address.

Of them the speaker in part had this to say:

> I knew them all and some of them intimately. Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan are the only soldiers who have ever attained the full rank of General in the United States since the organization of our government.
>
> In the splendor of their achievements they have never been equaled upon this continent and have never been surpassed by the soldiers of any other continent.
>
> Mr. Chase—morally, mentally, and physically—was the noblest man, I think, I have known. As a statesman, as a patriot, and as a Christian gentleman I do not know of any one since Washington more worthy of honor by the Nation or more worthy of imitation by coming generations.
>
> Edwin M. Stanton, next to Lincoln, in my judgment, rendered more important service in subduing the rebellion than any other man. Never in the history of nations has there been a War Secretary of larger ability or greater devotion to the cause he represented. He was the right hand of the President in the great struggle, and a century hence when history can be written in truer proportions than is possible now the name of Stanton in the great rebellion will be next to Lincoln.
>
> Of those upon our monument there is no one, perhaps, of wider international renown than President Garfield. The pathos of his death, as much as the achievements of his life, have made him immortal. No man in this generation was endowed by nature with larger gifts, and no one, probably, used them more lovally, and no one, probably, ever came to the office of President better equipped for the discharge of his duties, and therefore the calamity of his taking off has filled the world with sorrow.

From 2 to 4 o'clock Gov. McKinley held a public reception and shook hands with hundreds of people who eagerly pressed forward to congratulate him. At 5 o'clock he went with his staff down to the Administration Plaza and again reviewed the troops.

While there the Governor was pressed into service as a bell ringer, and after giving the great brass declaimer three strokes he rang out the word "Liberty," giving one stroke for each of the seven letters.

Last night the Governor and his staff were received at the State Building by the board. Many of the foreign and other State officials were there to meet him.

Fair Postoffice Business.

Returns of the business transacted at the Fair Postoffice within the grounds for August show the number of letters collected for distribution and dispatch 1,134,840, with a total weight of 22,448 pounds; number of newspapers and parcels collected for distribution and dispatch, 101,920, weighing 20,384 pounds; number of domestic money orders issued, 1,630, of a total $30,353, and orders paid, 745, a value of $20,328; number of international money orders issued 178, with a value of $12,220, and orders paid 12, amounting to $126; number of letters received for distribution and delivery, 823,895; number of newspaper and parcels received for distribution and delivery, 355,590.

Notables at Buffalo Bill's.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the War Department, M. Bartholdi, the French sculptor, Cardinal Gibbons with a party of fifteen Bishops and other church dignitaries, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, and a party of twenty-five officers and ladies from Fort Sheridan were included in the audience at Buffalo Bill's Wild West yesterday. M. Bartholdi's box was draped with the tri-color and with the United States flag, and as he entered the military band played the "Marseillaise."

At the Michigan Building.

An open air concert was given at the Michigan Building yesterday afternoon under the direction of C. N. Colwell of Grand Rapids, the performers being Mrs. Minnie Nichols, soprano, and Mrs. J. G. Stoketee, Miss Bessie Walker, and Miss Myrtle Watson, pianists, all of Grand Rapids. At the Michigan Building last evening the young people of the various State buildings were entertained in an informal manner by the Michigan young people. There was dancing.

KANSAS CHOIR'S CONCERT AT FAIR.

Musical Programs at the Exposition Are Well Rendered.

The Kansas concert in Festival Hall yesterday, undertaken by various choral organizations under the direction of their local conductors, showed conclusively that for the short space of time at their command the choruses appearing had accomplished excellent work. Owing to the absence of many members the Emporia, Hutchinson, Lyons, and Sterling choirs did not sing. The work done by the Topeka, Abilene-Selina, Newton, and Leavenworth choruses and the Modoc Male club of Topeka displayed fresh voices, spirit, and earnestness. It is the intention of all these choruses to continue in organization, and, under the title of "The United Kansas Singers," to forward the work auspiciously begun and give in future regular musical festivals in Kansas, a fact of significance to the musical growth of our State and the development of music in the West.

In Festival Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon "The United Kansas Singers," numbering 700, under the conductorship of W. L. Tomlins, will sing a program of standard choruses, which is appended.

Organ solo—Overture.....Handel
Dr. Gower of Denver.
Chorus—(a.) "Father Whose Almighty Power".....Handel
(b.) "How lovely Are the Messengers".....Mendelssohn
Aria—"Hear Ye, Israel".....Mendelssohn
Mrs. George Parkhurst of Topeka.
Part songs—(a.) "In the Cathedral"....Gaul
(b.) "Daybreak".....
Chorus—"Charity".....Rossini
Soloists: Mrs. Hodge of Abilene and Mrs. Garst of Wichita.
Organ solo, Offertoire.....Battiste
Chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling".....Haydn
Piano solo, Polonaise in E flat.....Chopin
Mrs. A. L. Simpson of Emporia.
Chorus, "See the Conquering Hero Comes".....Handel
Aria from "Samson and Delila".....Saint-Saens
Mrs. Lillian Hamblin Garst.
Chorus, "Hallelujah Chorus".....Handel

The performance of the "Messiah" in Festival Hall yesterday, taken as a whole, was a satisfactory, but not a representative one. With the Apollo club in the choral parts there were not lacking instances of failure in precision and response, as well as lack of shading. Interest centered in Ben Davies, this being the tenor's American début in oratorio. Mr. Davies' first number was marred by the noise of late arrivals. In "Thy Rebuke Hath Broken His Heart," and "Behold and See if There be Any Sorrow Like Unto His Sorrow," the tenor sang with depth of sentiment and simplicity that made the performance one of admirable merit. Mrs. J. C. Ford, who possesses a full clear voice, gave the soprano music with intelligence and expression. Greater artistic repose in Mrs. Ford's singing is highly desirable, as well as an absence of vibrato, which in the case of Mrs. Nielson-Dreier, who undertook the contralto, is disagreeably prominent. In "He Was Despised and Rejected of Men," Mrs. Nielson-Dreier showed herself capable of genuine and sympathetic expression. George Ellsworth Holmes was heard to excellent advantage, except in "Why do the Heathen so Furiously Rage," in which the runs became indistinct and breathless. The orchestra was largely recruited from the Chicago orchestra. Thomas Radcliffe of Salt Lake City gave a concert in Festival Hall yesterday, and proved himself to be a conscientious organist whose field is eminently in church work. Both the Beethoven and Wagner arrangements included in Mr. Radcliffe's program, were failing of appreciation in values. The Batiste "Offertoire in D," which followed these numbers, was played with taste and delicacy.

The

SAYS THEY DID WELL.

DR. KEELEY APPROVES ACTION OF LEAGUE CONVENTIONS.

Before Final Adjournment He Declares He Purposely Staid Away from Meetings in Order Not to Influence Delegates by His Presence in Dealing with Recalcitrant No. 12—He Seeks No Advertisement from Cured Patients—Work of Woman's Auxiliary During Last Year.

Dr. Keeley's commendation of the work done by the National Keeley League Convention was the feature of the closing day of that body's deliberation. Dr. Keeley, who has been conspicuous by his absence from the convention, appeared upon the platform a few moments before the final adjournment and address the gathering as follows:

Gentlemen: I had not intended addressing you again, but certain charges brought against this body and the members of the National League prompted me to say these few words to you before you adjourn. The action taken by old League No. 12 was what I expected. That league has ever been impulsive, acting always upon the impulse of the moment. It has cost Dwight several thousand dollars—money expended in the treatment of patients sent to Dwight by them. I wish to say that I approve the action taken by this convention in their case. I have purposely staid away from this convention that no one could say that I by my presence had influenced the deliberations of the body one way or another. The statement of some members of League No. 12 that they were expected to go about as advertisements for me is absolutely without foundation. The declaration that you wear a Keeley placard on your back I leave to you to decide as to its truth or falsity. I ask no man or set of men to advertise me or my remedy. If, in your joy at your emancipation, you chose to try to save others that is your own business, not mine. The calm, dispassionate way in which you delegates have conducted your deliberations here is highly gratifying to me. Gentlemen, I congratulate you upon the good work you have accomplished during this convention.

The principal business of the day was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were chosen: President, Col. Andrew F. Smith, Governor Soldiers' Home, Leavenworth, Kas.; First Vice-President, J. W. Vandervoort, New York; Second Vice-President, Joseph W. Horton, Tennessee; Third Vice-President, O. W. Shanklin, Missouri; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Executive committee, Messrs Nash of Missouri, Elliott of Illinois, Brown of Mississippi, Gillespie of Iowa, and Barry of Massachusetts.

After the election Mrs. Coles, Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary, read a condensed report of the work of the auxiliary during the last year. Forty-nine auxiliaries, she said, had been instituted, with a membership of 1,800. They had sent ninety-one men to Dwight and paid for their treatment. Eighty-two others had been induced to go and pay for their own treatment. Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, President of the auxiliary, made a short address, after which the Committee on Resolutions reported, Dr. Keeley made the previously quoted remarks, and the convention adjourned to meet next September at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Today is Keeley day at Jackson Park. The National Keeley League will assemble at the Terminal Station at 10 a. m. and march through the grounds, with Maj. Harry E. Insley of Colorado as Marshal. At the Administration Building they will be welcomed by Director-General Davis and the President of the league will respond. At the Illinois Building they will be welcomed by the President of the Illinois State Commissioners and Dr. Leslie E. Keeley will respond. At 2 p. m. in the assembly room of the Woman's Building addresses will be delivered by M. Kate Reed and Elizabeth L. Saxon and a vocal solo will be rendered by Miss Mary L. Perrine.

The Keeley League gave an entertainment last night at Central Music Hall. The gallery front was decked with flags of all nations. Mottoes of the league swung below them. A bust of Dr. Keeley adorned the stand. Charles E. Banks presided. The Keeley triumphal march was played by the Leavenworth band. There were vocal solos by Mrs. Harry E. Insley and Mrs. Dr. J. M. Ridge, a violin solo by Miss Vira Adams, a harp solo by William H. Peak, and singing by the Imperial Quartet and the Dwight Lady Quartet. Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, gave some original readings. Albert E. Hyde was entertaining in his dialect sketches. Will Visscher drew applause by his original readings. Mme. Hannah F. Korany's talk on "Temperance in the Orient" was liberally applauded.

Ben King gave an original sketch on the piano representing a pianist in the conditions of "before and after taking the Keeley cure." In the first of the sketch the player, with snakes in his eyes and palsy in his fingers, tries to play "After the Ball" and "The Cat Came Back" and gets the notes wofully mixed; then he is represented as he approaches and goes through the gold cure back to a recovery, during which the notes grow weaker, then gradually stronger, and develop finally back into a magnificent melody, restored manhood, a story on the piano of the drunkard saved by the Keeley cure. Several encores greeted this new musical effort.

Lodge No. 12, formerly of the Keeley League, will in the future be known as the "Practical Reform Club." It occupied over an hour to decide this important point at a meeting held last night at No. 327 Dearborn street. The meeting was held to effect a permanent organization. W. C. Davis was temporary Chairman. Fifty people were present.

A Committee on Organization met yesterday afternoon and drew up the constitution and by-laws. The officers elected last night were as follows:

President, Will C. Davis; First Vice-President, Maj. C. Engley; Second Vice-President, A. J. Patton; Secretary, E. B. Benedict; Treasurer, D. J. Welch; Executive committee, John F. Charleston, Chairman; John H. Wood, John Dougall, W. L. Bliss, F. B. White; Finance committee, Capt. C. E. Clarke, Chairman; James A. Wood, Thomas Brassil; Sergeant-at-Arms, Andrew Turnball.

WANTS HIS ASHES PARCELED OUT.

George W. Curtis, Who Committed Suicide, in a Letter Asks to Be Cremated.

An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of George W. Curtis, who committed suicide at the Grande Hotel Wednesday. The result of the inquest was a verdict of suicide from inhaling illuminating gas while temporarily insane. According to the evidence at the Coroner's investigation, which was held at Sigmund's morgue at No. 73 Fifth avenue, Curtis was 28 years old, of English birth, and had a wife and two children. Curtis left a letter asking to have his body cremated and the ashes divided among a number of friends whom he named in the letter. Among the names were those of three ballet dancers. His wife and J. C. Curtis of Louisville have been notified, and the latter telegraphed the Coroner that he would arrive in Chicago today and take charge of the remains. Yesterday a detective visited the Coroner's office and stated he had a claim against Curtis for $125, the amount of an alleged forged note. His claim was not recognized.

COFFIN SENT WITHOUT A CHILD.

Mystery Surrounding the Shipment of a Stove to Indianapolis Cleared Up.

The story telegraphed from Indianapolis and published in yesterday's TRIBUNE that a child's coffin had been found in a stove shipped from Chicago to a Mrs. Todd of No. 378 Lafayette street in Indianapolis, with intimations of murder, was stripped of sensational features by investigation. Mrs. W. G. Jackson, a colored woman of No. 2446 Dearborn street, bought a stove from a second-hand dealer named Rauch on State street. The stove was made ready to ship to Indianapolis to Mrs. Todd who is Mrs. Jackson's mother. That day Mrs. Rauch gave birth to a child. The child died. A coffin was secured, wrapped in heavy paper, and laid upon the stove until needed. The coffin was taken by mistake and shipped with the stove to Indiana. Rauch bought another coffin and the child was buried.

BOY TRIES TO HANG HIMSELF.

Found by an Officer Endeavoring to End His Life with a Handkerchief Noose.

Officer Waller, while passing the corner of Thirteenth and Waller streets, discovered a boy about 15 years old trying to commit suicide. He had tied his handkerchief around his neck and was about to fasten the other end to the limb of a tree when the officer appeared. The boy was taken to the Maxwell Street Station, and when arraigned before Justice Eberhardt later in the day admitted that he wanted to kill himself, but would give no reason why. He did not appear to be in his right mind, and Justice Eberhardt continued the case until his mental condition can be examined into. The boy said his name was John Golney and that he lived with his parents on West Fifteenth street.

Work of Health Department.

Some idea of the work of the Health Department may be gathered from incomplete reports of the inspectors made Sept. 1 to the Commissioner of Health. Since Jan. 1 the department has examined on complaint the sanitary condition of 13,154 houses and 11,483 workshops, in which are employed 219,848 persons. The inspectors have thoroughly cleaned 1,282 yards, 2,548 vaults, and have caused to be abolished entirely 130 of the latter. Corrections have been made in the defective drainage of 925 houses, 934 offensive catch basins have been emptied, and traps have been applied to 804. Since April 1 68,917 immigrants have been inspected, of whom 50,374 were adults. They came into the city in 800 cars. The number of deaths during the month of August in the city was 2,573, an average of 1.63 to every 1,000 inhabitants. The annual death rate to each 1,000 is 19.6.

Annex to the Hospital Opened.

The recently completed annex to the County Hospital was formally opened by Warden Ernst yesterday morning. A reception in honor of the event was given to the county officials. The whole Board of County Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Service Michael Hyland, Supt. Pyne of the Insane Asylum at Dunning, Dr. J. B. Murphy, ex-Commissioner Addison Ballard, who was Chairman of the Building committee at the time plans for the new structure were adopted; and O. H. Matz, ex-County Architect, were present. After a trip through each of the wards the party was conducted to the Warden's dining-room, where lunch was served.

Banana Peel Fall Leads to Blows.

Thomas Drury, a North Clark street saloonkeeper, was fined $25 and costs by Justice Kersten yesterday for assaulting Fredero Bracheki, the proprietor of a fruit stand near Drury's saloon. Drury admitted being guilty of striking the complainant over the head with a club. He was walking by Bracheki's stand, he said, when he slipped up on a banana skin on the sidewalk and fell upon the stand, upsetting it completely. The fruit dealer and his assistants attacked him, he said, and he used the club in self-defense. It was evident that he had made good use of the club.

Shea Held for Killing Ford.

Patrick Shea of No. 1227 West Congress street was held to the grand jury without bail yesterday by the Coroner's jury. He is charged with having shot and killed Edward Ford of No. 27 Edgemont avenue. The story told by each witness is practically as follows: Six men were drinking beer last Sunday in the alley back of Ford's home. An altercation ensued and a shot was fired. Ford dropped with a bullet hole in his head. Davis testified to having seen Shea fire the shot. The other witnesses said either they saw a pistol in Shea's hand immediately after the shooting or that they saw him returning the weapon to his hip pocket.

Cable Carries Off His Affianced.

William M. Baldwin, a farmer from Kirby, O., is stopping at No. 6949 Siepp avenue, patiently awaiting the result of an investigation as to the whereabouts of his prospective bride. Baldwin had advertised for a wife some weeks ago, and Mrs. Jennie Edwards had answered the advertisement. After considerable correspondence the couple agreed to meet in Chicago. Wednesday evening they started for the World's Fair grounds. Mrs. Edwards boarded a State street cable car, and before Mr. Baldwin could do likewise the train moved away, leaving him with Mrs. Edwards' handsatchel and umbrella.

Bullet Brings a Thief to a Halt.

Larry Golden, a negro, yesterday afternoon entered A. A. Givens' pawnshop at No. 1257 State street and selected a gold watch. After another call Golden said he would buy the watch, and asked for a written guarantee of its accuracy. While Givens was writing this the negro seized the watch and started to run out the door. Givens was after him in an instant, and fired two shots into the air. This caused Golden to stop, and the pawnbroker caught him. In the scuffle Golden broke away, but Givens secured the watch. The negro then ran toward Twelfth street, where he was arrested and locked up at the Armory.

Hebrews to Establish Soup-Houses.

At a meeting of a number of charitable Jews yesterday at the headquarters of the Hebrew Aid Society on Twenty-sixth street it was decided to establish soup-houses at several points in the city for the free distribution of food to the poor of all classes irrespective of religious faith. Messrs. Koppari and Lowenthal were given instructions to secure rooms suitable for the purpose. Another meeting will be held today at Dr. Hirsch's church on Indiana avenue at 2 p. m.

Mackey Says He Received No Orders.

C. M. Mackey, telegraph operator at Hegewisch, Ind., contradicts the published report of his testimony before the Coroner's jury that He was quoted as saying that he received orders for train No. 49 at Hegewisch and permitted it to pass his station upon orders received at Hobart. Mr. Mackey says that on that day he received no orders for train No. 49, and that he knew nothing of the fact that the train did get orders at Hobart.

Mrs. Rice Denied Relief.

Mrs. Margaret Rice, wife of the cowboy preacher, who has been frequently arrested by the West Side police for attempting to hold religious meetings on the street, yesterday petitioned Judge Collins for relief under the habeas corpus act. Attorney Stedman, in behalf of Mrs. Rice, argued that his client is being persecuted by the police and that she is unjustly detained in custody. Judge Collins declined to interfere.

Night Teachers Examined.

The annual examination of applicants for positions as night teachers in the public schools was held last night in the Scammon School, Morgan and West Monroe street. It was conducted by Supt. Lane. There were 358 applicants for regular positions and seven for places in the instruction in mechanical drawing.

Items.

Fire at Oswald's Hall, Halsted and Fifty-second streets, caused a loss of $2,000.

Mrs. Francis Lackner, No. 579 Dearborn avenue, gave a reception last evening from 8 until 11 o'clock. One hundred and fifty guests were present.

Mrs. Isabella Stewart of No. 182 Laurel avenue, Maplewood, was before Judge Brown's insane court yesterday morning. An order of consignment to Jefferson was issued.

Horace Branch, dealer in pianos and organs at 208 State street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to Daniel Branch as assignee. Assets were given at $12,000, with liabilities at $2,000.

Judge Ewing yesterday appointed William Coffeen, ex-Mayor Washburne's private secretary, receiver for the Douglas Hotel company, owning the Imperial Hotel, corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street.

Members of the Chicago Athletic club received notices by mail yesterday that the meeting held last Saturday at which an assessment of $25 had been voted on each individual member had been declared invalid.

The Chicago Single Tax club will meet this evening in Orpheus Hall, Schiller Theater Building. H. S. Julian of Kansas City, who is returning from Europe, where he has been studying the condition of labor, will address the club.

A man named Griffin, about 22 years old, supposed to have come from Duson County, N. C., was struck by a south-bound Eastern Illinois passenger train at Seventy-sixth street at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and had both legs cut off near the body.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Theological Seminary has secured the services of the Rev. James Denney of Broughty Ferry, Scotland, to deliver a course of lectures on systematic theology. Mr. Denney is a graduate of the University of Glasgow.

A bill filed in the Circuit Court yesterday asks for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the affairs of the World's Fair Temperance Encampment on Fifty-seventh street near the World's Fair grounds. The complainants hold a claim against the concern for $3,300.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange was made defendant in a suit brought in the Superior Court yesterday by James D. Ulery. Damages to the amount of $50,000 are asked for. The defendant is charged with having posted up a notice directing its members not to transact business with Ulery.

New York and Chicago Limited.

Commencing next Sunday, Sept. 17, the famous New York and Chicago limited trains will be replaced in service on the Michigan Central. "The Niagara Falls Route," leaving Chicago 6 p. m. daily, and arriving New York 9 p. m. next day. Westbound will leave Grand Central Station, New York, 10 a. m., arriving Chicago next day at 11 a. m. For special tickets and sleeping-car accommodations, apply to City Passenger and Ticket Office, No. 67 Clark street, Chicago.

At Your Own Price, Ladies,

Bric-a-brac, Stationery, French and English Chinas, Royal Worcester, Doultons, Pointons, Crown Milanos, Japanese Goods, etc. Our auction sale is on daily. No by-bidders. G. A. Fleischer & Co., No. 207 Wabash avenue, next to Walker's. Charles A. Dye, Auctioneer.

At the World's Fair.

Four broad stairways are provided on top of the Manufactures Building at the Fair. This point affords the best possible view by day or night. Elevator tickets, 25 cents. Small children with parents, free.

CLERKS END MEETING.

FINAL WORK OF THE POSTOFFICE MEN IS A GRAND BANQUET.

Officers Are Elected for the Year—Electro-Therapeutic Convention Is Concluded with a Series of Interesting Papers and the Choosing of Dr. W. J. Herdman of Ann Arbor for President—Statistical Institute Continues in Session—Masons at a Dinner.

The convention of postoffice clerks completed its labors by electing Benjamin Parkhurst of Washington President, George A. Plummer of Minneapolis, Robert E. L. McIntyre of New Orleans, Henry F. Hodnett of St. Louis, Vice-Presidents; Wilbur E. Crumbacker of Chicago, Secretary, and T. A. Lewis of Boston, Mass., Treasurer. Boston was named as the next place of holding a convention, and the second Wednesday in September, 1894, was made the date. Judge John P. Hand addressed the convention, saying good services were a necessity in the Postoffice Department and that those doing this work should be properly compensated. John Victor also spoke.

Frank Lawler was the star at the postoffice clerks' banquet last night. The banquet was given by the Chicago Postal Clerks' Association and was attended by over 100. The banquet was held at Ebert's Hotel.

The Statistical Institute resumed its session yesterday at Cobb's Hall, Chicago University. The speakers in the morning were J. R. Dodge, who spoke at length on the subject of cereal products of the world and farm mortgages in the United States, and Prof. John Hyde of the United States Census Bureau, who took for his subject "Geographical Concentration a Historic Feature of American Agriculture." Maj. Cragie of the English Board of Agriculture, Prof. Emile Cheysson of Paris, and M. Riebenack, Assistant Controller of the Pennsylvania railroad company, also delivered addresses. In the afternoon there were papers by Dr. Jacque Bertillon of Paris, Dr. Joseph Korosi of Buda Pesth, Victor Turguan of France, Prof. D. R. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Prof. R. Mayo-Smith of Columbia College, Henry Gannett of the United States Geological Survey, and Dr. S. W. Dike, Secretary of the National Divorce Reform League. The session will close in the afternoon.

The closing session of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association occupied the attention of the members throughout all of yesterday at Apollo Hall. Prof. W. J. Herdman of Ann Arbor was chosen President for the ensuing year, Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago First Vice-President, Dr. A. Lapthorn Smith of Montreal Second Vice-President; Dr. R. J. Nunn, Savannah, Treasurer; Dr. Margaret Cleaves, New York, Secretary. The Executive Council for the ensuing twelve months is composed of Dr. Augustin H. Goelet, New York; Dr. W. J. Morton, New York; Dr. G. Betton Massey, Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Newman, New York; Dr. C. R. Dickson, Toronto. A committee was appointed to investigate electrical illuminators for therapeutics and diagnostic purposes. Several scientific papers were read and a variety of new electrical apparatus for medical purposes was exhibited.

After the reading of the paper scheduled for the evening program a short business session was held, at which it was decided to hold the next meeting of the association on the last Tuesday in September, 1894, at New York City. The convention was then closed by a speech by the outgoing President, Dr. Augustin H. Goenet of New York, and the formal induction into office of the President for the ensuing year, Dr. W. J. Herdman.

The Masons wound up their World's Fair reunion with a banquet last night in the parlors of the Oriental Consistory in the Masonic Temple. Three hundred members participated. Amos Pettibone presided. The banquet marked the close of the work of conferring the higher degrees in Masonry. The work yesterday began with the degree of Grand Pontiff, the nineteenth, and closed with that of Prince of the Royal Secret, the thirty-second. Next Tuesday the eighty-first annual session of the Supreme Council of the Northern Illinois Masonic jurisdiction will begin.

A meeting of manufacturers was held at the Grand Pacific. The object was to enlarge the scope of the Carriage Wood Stock Manufacturers' Association. Yesterday the membership was enlarged and the question of amalgamation with the Southern organization known as the Columbia Wheel Stock company was considered. The officers elected yesterday are: President, J. H. Smith, Muncie, Ind.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. B. Bushnell, Mansfield.

Members of the Brewmasters' Association of the United States held a banquet at the North Side Turner Hall last night. Leonhard Michel of New York, President of the association, was toastmaster of the occasion. Toasts were given as follows: Opening address, Henry Auer, Chicago; "The Theory," Conrad Birkhofer, Minneapolis; "Practice," Dr. Max Hevnis, Chicago; "The Brewing Industry," Leonhard Michel, New York; "The World's Fair," Leo Ebert, Trenton, O. Three hundred and fifty members enjoyed the banquet.

FATAL BURNS FOR A MOTHER.

She Tries to Rescue Her Children and Will Loses Her Own Life.

Mrs. Henry Snyder of No. 118 South Green street risked her life last evening to save her two young children, and as the result of her bravery she was taken to the County Hospital in a dying condition. Mrs. Snyder's husband is a Sergeant in the employ of the Hanley Protective Agency. They occupied the house on South Green street with their daughter Lulu, 15 years of age, and son Eddie, who is 11. Mrs. Snyder took a lamp from a shelf last night and lighted it. But the oil was low and she decided to fill it with gasoline. The vapor arising from the gasoline was ignited and the lamp exploded. Near Mrs. Snyder stood her daughter, and the burning oil was thrown over both of them. Their clothing was ignited in many places, and each called loudly for help. George Robbins, who lives at No. 116 South Green street, heard the woman's screams and hurried into the house. He met Mrs. Snyder at the front door. She was enveloped in flames and was starting back through the house again. Robbins seized her by the arm and tried to retrain her.

"Let me go," she cried. "I must save my children."

She tore herself from his grasp and ran back into the kitchen again. There she fell almost unconscious, and a moment latter Robbins was by her side and quickly extinguished the flames and carried her into a front room. Then he returned to rescue her children. The little girl was yet lying on the floor. She was only slightly burned. Her brother was badly frightened, but was uninjured. Mrs. Snyder was removed to the County Hospital, where the physicians said her death was only a question of time.

Mrs. Snyder died at the County Hospital after several hours of suffering.

STEAM YACHT BUENA SOLD.

Cost of Keeping It Too Heavy—New Vessels for the Fleet.

The steam yacht Buena, owned by the Buena Park Yacht club, was sold yesterday to George Warrington for $2,000. The Buena was built for this club last year at St. Joe and has cost nearly as much to run as a big lake steamer. Repair bills have also been heavy and the club of thirty members have paid big for their yachting.

Two handsome sail yachts will be added to the Chicago fleet next spring, and the Columbia club will have two boats more enrolled on its list. W. H. Thompson, the owner of the sloop Chicago, announced yesterday afternoon that he was ready for bids on the hull of a boat, to be built on the same lines as the Chicago, but to be four feet longer and other dimensions in proportion. The other new boat will be thirty-six feet long and will be owned by Louis Belmont, who has sailed the Maebe and Sassaboi. It is said that the new boat will be built on a modern model and will give all the second-class yachts in the Chicago fleet a hard struggle for supremacy.

PROUDFOOT-DANIELS WEDDING.

Marriage of Englewood Young People Celebrated—Tanquary-Greathouse Nuptials.

The wedding of Miss Anna Daniels, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Morrison, to Louis Alexander Proudfoot was celebrated last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church of Englewood. The bridal party entered at 7:30 o'clock, the ushers being Charles Whitley, Lewis Stave, H. A. McCowen, and H. S. Tinsdale, and the bridemaids, Miss Doty, Miss Proudfoot, Miss Demming, and Miss Hungerford. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, No. 7142 Harvard street, 100 guests being present. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfoot left for the East and will be absent a month.

Miss Kathleen Greathouse and Dr. W. M. Tanquary were united in marriage yesterday evening at 8 o'clock at No. 224 Winchester avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cady of the Douglas Park Methodist Church.

Judge Tuthill Releases a Boy.

Ike Shulman, the 16-year-old boy who was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Eberhardt Wednesday for the theft of sixty-two buttons and two spools of thread from Kohn's tailoring establishment during a fire, was brought before Judge Tuthill yesterday. The Judge had heard of the case and started a little investigation. When he had arrived at the facts he called the youthful prisoner before him and released him on his own recognizance. The boy is the son of a widow and was locked up in the jail, being unable to give $400 bail.

Richard M. Hooley's Will Probated.

The will of Richard M. Hooley was admitted to probate yesterday. He left an estate worth $500,000, consisting of personal property to the amount of $100,000 and realty of $400,000. The will bequeaths to Robert F. Hurlburt $10,000 to be expended on his education. The residue of the property is left to the wife of the testator, Mrs. Rosina Hooley, and after her death it reverts to his two daughters, Mrs. Grace E. Hurlburt and Mary Hooley. Mrs. Rosina Hooley was appointed executor. The will was made two years ago and Judge James Goggin was one of the witnesses.

Will Not Fight the Trust.

Regarding the dispatch from New York in THE TRIBUNE yesterday that the Fort Wayne company was about to withdraw from the General Electric trust, and that because of it being backed by several Western millionaires the movement meant the development of an independent company to compete with the trust, B. E. Sunny, manager of the General Electric Light company, said: "There is not a word of truth in it. It must have been an idle person who had nothing to do but to think up and put in circulation such a false rumor."

Theosophical Society Gives a Reception.

The Chicago branch of the Theosophical Society tendered a reception to the foreign delegates to the Theosophical Society's Congress last night at the Chicago headquarters in the Athenæum Building. Among the distinguished guests present were Prof. Gyanendia N. Chakravarti of Allahabad, India, and Mrs. Annie Besant of London.

Ten Engines for Lake Street "L."

Ten new locomotives for the Lake Street Elevated railroad arrived yesterday from the Providence, R. I., locomotive works. Derricks are being erected at the Market street terminus of the road to put the ironwork in place for the structure at that point.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—Grain shipments for the week will be the heaviest of any week in years. Yesterday under a good demand for boats the Buffalo corn rate went back to 1½ cents. Vessel agents do not hope to secure much higher figures than this till the Escanaba ore rate goes above 50 cents. Charters—To Buffalo—P. L. Vance, W. H. Morley, Mary Mitchell, corn; Nelson, wheat. To Port Huron—H. S. Pickands, Marengo, Hurlbut, Clint, Barnum, corn; Mary Collins, oats at 1½c. To Kingston—Omaha, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal freights were fairly active at former rates. Offerings of ore tonnage are light and rates hold firm. Charters: Ore—Louisiana, Duluth to Lake Erie ports, 50 cents; Crosby, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 50 cents. Coal—Everett, Sophia Minch, Lorain to Milwaukee, 35 cents; Glidden, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 35 cents; Wocoken, Cleveland to Duluth, 25 cents; Fay, Sandusky to Manitowoc, 30 cents; Dolly Marden, Stanley, Cleveland to Green Bay, 35 cents; Thew, Cleveland to Bay City, 40 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal chartering heavy at former rates. Charters—London, Australasia, Pasadena, Orla, Farwell, Ruger, Cuba, Coffinberry, Samoa, M. W. Sage, Chicago; Majestic, Susan Peck, Davidson, Flower, Ed Smith, Milwaukee; Tice, Allegheny, Manitowoc; Grand Traverse, Green Bay; all 30 cents. Canal freights unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The steamer George Spencer takes wheat and rye to Buffalo at 1½ cents.

Around the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—The steamer George Presley was released from the beach at Huron last night and will be brought here for repairs.

MANISTEE, MICH., Sept. 14.—Last July the steamer Skater, on its way to Petoskey, burned off the dock. The wreck was towed in by the tug Hilton. Today the Hilton libeled what was left of the Skater for $2,500.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 14.—The schooner Adirondack, loaded with bark for Chicago, is ashore on South Manitou Island on a rocky bottom. It is leaking some and as a heavy sea is running it is thought that it will go to pieces.

CLEVELAND, Wis., Sept. 14.—The steamer W. H. Barnum of Detroit is ashore at Pint River, twelve miles south of Manitowoc, and north of this town, formerly called Centerville. The reports say that the boat got ashore about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The tug Arctic has gone from Manitowoc to its assistance.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Sept. 14.—The steamer Toledo and barge George Nestor, grain, Chicago to Sarnia, ran on a reef north of Sheboygan last night. The tug Sheboygan released both at daylight after 1,000 bushels of grain had been lightered on the schooner Raeser. The tugs Simpson and Welcome were sent there to render assistance, but their efforts were not required. The steamer and consort are leaking, but it is thought their cargoes have suffered no damage.

Port List.

Arrived—Coal—Manitowoc, Elphicke, James Pickands, S. Pickands, Buffalo; Cumberland, Erie; Escanaba, Oswego; Merchandise—New York, Buffalo; Peerless, Duluth; Averell, Ogdensburg. Lumber—C. Michelson, G. W. Naghtin, Manistee; Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; Worthington, Bronson, D. R. Martin, Cedar River; Annie Laura, Traverse City; H. A. Root, Ganges River; Guido, Pierport; Mercury, Butters, Leidlinger; Richard Mott, Sturgeon Bay; M. T. Greene, Beaver Stone River. Light—H. S. Pickands, Cranage, Milwaukee; Fannie C. Hart, Green Bay. Marble—Ida Keith, Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Albany, Wyoming, Shaw, Maryland, Harlem, Buffalo; Lehigh, Erie; Prince, Goy, Smith, Ogdensburg; Light—Michelson, G. W. Naghtin, Manistee; Monitor, Whitehall; John Otis, Menominee; H. B. Pereus, Empire; H. A. Root, Sawyer, Beer; Barnes, Escanaba; D. R. Johnson, Garden Bay; H. L. Worthington, D. R. Martin, T. J. Bronson, Cedar River; Guido, Pierport.

Vessel Movements.

FAIRPORT, O.—Cleared—Coal—Harper, Duluth.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Coal—Avery, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Departed—McLachlan, Forbes, Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared, light—Naples, Michigan, Marquette; Matoa, Duluth.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared, coal—C. B. Lockwood, Duluth; Strong, Sachem, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Pueblo, Colonial. Cleared—Vance, Columbia, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Sailed—City of London, Burton, F. & P. M. No. 5, Narragansett.

WELLAND CANAL.—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Tug Chicago. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Britannic, Haskell, Denver.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Amboy, Fryer, Drake. Cleared—Amboy, Cheyboygan, Winslow, Chicago; Fryer, Duluth; Inter Ocean, Superior; Paris, Escanaba.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Raleigh, Bacon, Hiawatha, Orton. Sailed—Armenia, Kingston; Robinson, Gladstone, Grecian, Ashtabula; Thompson, Chicago.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Macon, 1 a. m.; Mills, 1:30; Pewaukee, 3:40; Schroeder, Sawyer, 5:15; Neff, 11:20; Dahlia, Reid, 1 a. m.; Louis, 3:30; Stanton, Vega, 7. Up—Martin, 2:30 p. m.; Seymour, S. A. Wood, 3:30; Hinton, 5:15; Olga, Butcher Boy, 7:30.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR.—Arrived—India, Louisiana, Doty, Jeanette, Vanderbilt, Mather, Hundred Eleven, Sixteen, Twenty-six, Sibley, Twin Sisters. Cleared—Tampa, Halla, Mayflower, ore; America, wheat; Idaho, Fisk, flour; Buffalo; Teutonia, Gawn, Wotan, Ashland; Checotah, Newagzo, lumber, Tonawanda; C. F. Minch, Portage.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Hudson, 11 last night; Selwyn Eddy, Lycoming, 4 a. m.; City of Rome, Lake Forest, Home, 8:30; Tecumseh, 10:40; Whitney and consort, Naiad, 11:40; David Mac-, 12:30 p. m.; Lawrence, 1 p. m. Up—Commodore, 3:30 a. m.; Juniata, 8:40; Rugee, 1 p. m.; Sunrise, 6:30; Bunyea—Hayward, Peshtigo, Domination. Down—New Orleans, 6; Robert Mills, 6:40. Up—Mohawk, 6:40. Wind—West, strong, clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Down—Castalia, 1:30 last night; Nicholas, 10; Sanford, 1 a. m.; Grattick, 11; Ketcham, Becker, Moonlight, 1 p. m.; Nichols, 1:30; Servia, Moravia, Hurd, 4; Lansing, 6. Up—Peacock, 7 a. m.; Merrick, 8; Aurora, Adams, 9:30; Case, 11; Monterey, noon; Pope, Rosedale, 2 p. m.; Gilbert, 3; Marina, Northern Queen, 5.

Up—Dynamia, Alcania, 7; Hadley, George, 8; Down—Thomson and consort, 7; Roumania, Barium, 9.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Chemung, Delaware, Northern Wave, Albany, Cuba, Grand Traverse, Boston, M. W. Page, Susan Peck, Helena, Syracuse, Empire State. Cleared, merchandise—Dyer, Gladstone; Montana, China, Avon, Duluth; Wissahickon, Chicago. Coal—Seneca, Tom Adams, Venice, Chicago; Glasgow, Dundee, Duluth; Helena, Milwaukee; H. Chisholm, Washburn. Light—Susquehanna, Milwaukee; North Wind, Superior.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Curry, 11 last night; Mohawk, Christie, Sonsmith, 1 a. m.; Kirby, Ira Owen, 1:40; Josephine, Parker, 4:40; Devereux, 5:20; Gladstone, Warner, 6:10; Wright, 8:30; Pontiac, 8:40; Charles Eddy, 10:50; Wilbur, 12:50; Washburn, 1:50; Cambria, 3:30. Down—Frontenac, 12:30 p. m.; Hesper, 1:10; Yuma, 3:10; Ralph, Harold, 4.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Schlesinger, 8; Veronica, 8:30. Down—Tuscarora, 8:30; Lockwood, 6; Pioneer, 6:30. Wind—Southwest, light.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Baker, Skylark, 12:20 p. m.; Ionia, 12:40 p. m.; Conestoga, 1:15; Nahant, Queen City, Armour, 1:30; Lackawanna, 1:40; Alaska, 4; Keystone, Maiden, 4:30; Surry, Johnson, Morley, Hawgood, 8. Down—Pahlow, Delta, 4:20 a. m.; Corona, 5:30; Tanner, 6:30; Australasia, 7:20; Parnell, 8:40; Flower, 10; Coffinberry, 11:20; Northern Light, noon; Bankinton, Nimick, 1:20 p. m.; Manola, 2:30; Forest City, McGregor, 3:15; Mariposa, 3:30; Lycoming, 4; Northern King, 4:40; Frontenac, 5:50.

Up—City of Cleveland, Quayle, 6:20; Milwaukee, 6:40; Rosedale, Peck, 7; Lockwood, Pennington, 7:20; Duncan, 9:30. Down—Hesper, 7; Stimpson, King, 8:30; Yuma, 8:40.

After a night with the boys
Your head a cedar bead—Bromo-Seltzer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. and W. "Le-ja." E. and W.
A full-dress collar.

CUT IN WAGES TO REMAIN IN FORCE.

Ultimatum of Wisconsin Central Officials to Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Grievance committee of the Wisconsin Central trainmen met here today with the officials of the road and discussed the recent order reducing the salaries of trainmen from 5 to 10 per cent. The ultimatum of the officials to the committee was that the reduction must stand. The committee will report the result of their conference to the several lodges of the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

Manager Hinton of the Bay View plant of the Illinois Steel company authorized the statement that nothing has yet been decided upon with reference to the reopening of the Bay View mills. It will be a week or ten days, he says, before any definite decision is reached. If the plant resumes operations it will be with reduced forces and cut wages. If the men will accept a cut they will be given steady employment; if not, he says, the mills will remain idle indefinitely.

Labor Notes.

Ames Iron company, Ishpeming, Mich., resumed work with a full force.

Boilermakers at St. Louis, on strike for two months, have declared the strike off.

Riverside iron and steel works, Wheeling, W. Va., will resume Monday, employing 5,000 men.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r's." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins' Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

See advertisement California land for sale page eight.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—8 p. m.—Forecast for Friday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair, slightly cooler; winds becoming northwest.

For Lower Michigan, generally fair; southwest winds.

For Upper Michigan, fair, clearing Friday in eastern portion; winds becoming northwest.

For Wisconsin, fair; slightly cooler in eastern

The Tribune.

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22 to 28 pages.....4 cents
Over 28 pages.....5 cents

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893.

WANTED—"TRIBUNE" FILES.

A volume of TRIBUNE files for the last six months of 1867 is missing. It disappeared from the office several years ago, and is supposed to have been taken by some one who wished to use it as evidence in court. THE TRIBUNE Company would be thankful to have it restored, and is willing to reward any one who will give information that will lead to the recovery of the volume.

OHIO has had its day.

THE portable garbage crematory will travel over the alley route.

KANSAS day at Jackson Park is now near the middle of its afternoon.

CHICAGO'S park and boulevard system is not the least of its exhibits this Columbian year.

A VOTE may show the "sense of the Senate" on the silver question. The speeches have not shown it.

IF the question is in order, how much are the silver kings paying for all this oratory in the Senate?

IF that "next war" between the "East and West" ever materializes, Illinois, we presume, will be the border State.

WILL the New York *Sun* please take notice that the Democratic Galveston *News* is sniffing uneasily at the proposition to start wildcat banks again and has begun to kick over the traces?

UNCLE HORACE BOIES knows that the further he can lead his flock from the field of national issues the better will be its chance to browse again in the patronage pasture after the election.

THE New York stock market continues heavy. The local market was fairly active and prices generally declined. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 70 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were fairly active, but unsettled, with a lower range. Offerings of property previously bought for investment were more than could be readily absorbed, the increasing receipts of grain causing a weak feeling. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day December wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed steady, January pork 5 cents lower, lard easy, and ribs steady.

SENATOR TELLER was misrepresenting, as usual, when he attempted to correct Dolph with the statement that the pending question is whether the United States, having adopted a system of silver coinage, should now abandon it. The system proposed to be abandoned by repealing the purchasing clause in the Sherman law is that of piling up silver in the Treasury, which silver is not to be coined, but used as the excuse for issuing Treasury notes, which are redeemed in gold within a few hours from the time they are received in payment for the silver; and at the same time making no provision for replenishing the Treasury with gold for their redemption—the very thing that caused the panic.

SENATOR FAULKNER offered yesterday his amendment to the repeal bill. It provides for adding two hundred millions to the silver stock and not a dollar to the gold redemption fund. The amendment is an attempt to crowd the silver standard into a bill intended to preserve the gold standard. It is stated that a determined effort will be made to induce the President to accept this falsely called "compromise," which would be a complete surrender to the silver monometallists. He should reply: "Get thee behind me, Satan," and tell the repealers to go on with their work. The fight is one between the gold standard with silver and the silver 58-cent dollar standard. The country must have one or the other and cannot have both; for free coinage means debased money and expelled gold. In such a contest there is no room for compromise. It is as impossible to find some middle ground as it was for Lincoln and Jeff Davis. One side or the other had to be whipped.

REPRESENTATIVE OATES of Alabama has introduced a bill to annex the Territory of Utah to the alleged State of Nevada. THE TRIBUNE urged this course long ago and is pleased to see that an influential Democratic Congressman has taken the matter in hand. Consolidation is the best solution of the Nevada-Utah problem. It is not proper to admit Utah Territory as a State because it would always be dominated by polygamists, who would persecute the Gentile population out of the State. But uniting it to Nevada would strongly reinforce the "Gentiles," who would start with an anti-polygamous Constitution and laws. Utah would have been admitted before this had it not been for polygamy. If there are fears that after consolidation the Mormons, being in the majority in the new State, will seek to return to their old practices, then it can be made one of the conditions of the cession of the Territory to Nevada that that State shall incorporate in its Constitution provisions authorizing the General Government to intervene in case a polygamous element getting control of the State machinery should attempt to set up this unlawful practice. With their Nevada reinforcement the non-Mormons will be able to fight their battle.

SENATOR DOLPH of Oregon interjected a chunk of good sense among the oceans of froth that marked the silver debate of Wednesday. He told his associates that the recent business disturbances were in large part due to threats of hostile tariff legislation, and said he did not believe that with free coinage at 16 to 1, or 20 to 1, or any other ratio, the concurrent circulation of gold and silver could be secured. He vigorously criticised those Senators from the silver States who had attempted to make the question a sectional one, and asked if it were not true that the whole United States is confronted by a condition to which it must submit. Senator Dolph has the courage of his convictions, and deserves all the more credit as he was speaking against a strong sentiment in the extreme West which seems to be dictated from the Rocky Mountain region on this side of it. He takes a broad, comprehensive view of the question, not one bounded by mere section lines. The matter *does* affect the whole country, and should be settled on the democratic plan of the greatest good to the greatest number. It would be a sin and a shame to allow a mere handful of men in the silver mining States to dictate to all the rest of the people, inflicting on them a terrible loss for the sake of securing to the small minority a temporary advantage which would do them no good in the long run.

A FREE SILVERITE IN THE GOLD STATE.

The Frisco *Examiner*, which pretends to be the official organ of the California Democracy, accuses President Cleveland of becoming a Republican. It says:

> He now stands for the maintenance of a protective tariff, also of a gold standard, for the maintenance of the spoils system as exemplified by the use of patronage to bribe or coerce Congressmen into obedience to the Executive, and of the centralization of power in the hands of the President to an extent that no other Chief Magistrate has dared to attempt.

Such assertions show the demoralizing effect of 58-cent free silver dollars on the morals of those who are the victims of it. Mr. Cleveland is accused of having gone over to the Republicans. It would be equally truthful to say that those Republicans who voted for the repeal of the Sherman law have gone over to Cleveland. They have not deserted their party, nor has Mr. Cleveland his. The only deserters are those who, like the Colorado Democrats, have repudiated the Democratic platform and flopped to Weaver.

The *Examiner's* real grievance is that the President has remained a Democrat and has not ratted to the Populists. Had he sold out to the silver trust and used his influence to substitute for the gold standard of a century past the proposed silver standard of 58-cent dollars this San Francisco paper would have been unwearied in his praise. Were the silver standard introduced it would be the greatest curse California has ever known. It is astonishing that any one in that gold State should be for the debased free silver standard. It passes comprehension that any Californian should want to drive out of use a metal *one ounce* of which does almost as much business work as *two pounds* of silver. The man who lugs around with him twenty-seven ounces of silver to make his purchases, when he can make them with one ounce of gold, has no more sense than the man who clings to the old, cumbrous, unwieldy Concord coach when he can ride ten times as far in a day in a Pullman palace car for a quarter of the cost.

California was able, owing to its isolated position, to preserve a gold currency during the depreciated greenback period. It could not do so now were there a slump to the silver standard. Gold would disappear and its people, not much accustomed to paper money, would be loaded down with unwieldy silver. To be consistent they might as well throw out their reapers and mowers and go back to the sickle and the scythe.

The *Examiner* gives no list of Congressmen who have been "bribed or coerced," or of the kind of patronage used to corrupt them. When it makes specific allegations to the effect that a particular Representative or Senator was purchased by the gift of a particular office to one of his friends it will be time to go into this subject of what the silver kings are doing to debase the currency of the nation. It may be observed, however, that if the President had lavished his patronage on Congressmen to get them to vote for the free coinage of 58-cent dollars and threatened them with his displeasure if they did not the *Examiner* would have loudly extolled him as a fearless and upright Chief Magistrate! If the President has declined to give offices to men who are striving to nullify the platform on which he was elected, to drive out the ancient gold standard and introduce the debased silver one, he has only done his simple duty for the public good.

FEDERAL PENALTIES FOR TRAIN ROBBERS.

The recent train robbery on the Lake Shore railroad has had one good result. It has impressed Congress with the conviction that something ought to be done by the Federal Government for the more efficient protection of life and property on the inter-State roads and upon all other roads carrying the United States mails. Last year when trains were held up on the Southwestern and Pacific roads an effort was made to secure legislation, but it was resisted by Bourbon Democrats, who were insanely afraid State rights might be infringed upon. Now, however, that these bandits have grown bolder and transferred the scene of their operations from the remote southwestern regions to the older and more thickly settled portions of the country, and within a few miles' ride of large cities, it is not likely any opposition will be made to legislation by which the General Government may protect inter-State roads and trains carrying mails and lay its strong hand upon desperadoes of this class.

A bill already has been drawn up fixing severe penalties for this class of crimes—life imprisonment for "holding up" a train or attempting to do so, and death for the offense when it is accompanied by loss of life in any manner. The recent robbery near Kendallville has served to call the attention of Congressmen to this bill and to emphasize the necessity of enacting legislation at once to put it into practical operation. The bill should go to the proper committee promptly, and if it does not contain the requisite provisions covering the matter of arrest and trial it should be so amended as to make it the duty of Federal detectives to assist in the capture of train robbers and to confer upon United States courts the authority to punish them at any place where they may be apprehended for robberies, in whatever State they may be committed. The Federal Government is the only agency which can deal efficiently with this class of crimes. Even the State is comparatively powerless. If it ever succeeds in catching one of these robbers it is a matter purely of good luck. In the case at Kendallville it was possible for these scoundrels to get into Ohio, Michigan, or Illinois in a few hours' time, and long before any posse could be organized to pursue them. Once over the border neither one of these States cared particularly about a crime committed in Indiana. They naturally argued that it was the duty of the Indiana authorities to chase and capture its own thieves. The offense was not against them but against Indiana and Indiana must look after them. In the same case the Lake Shore railroad officials cared little about the robbery, as the road was not a loser, though it should take an active part in the pursuit of them, as the lives of its faithful employés were imperiled and one of its engineers was shot and nearly fatally injured. It was only the express company that was vitally concerned, as it is responsible for the stolen money. What is absolutely needed for the suppression of these train robberies is—first, a law providing life imprisonment and death penalties for the offense, and, second, a power in the execution of the law which can set the police machinery of the government into instant operation, which can hunt the scoundrels down wherever their crime was committed, and punish them wherever they may be caught. If a law of this character be not passed these crimes will increase rapidly and the train robbers will be so emboldened by their immunity from penalty and their comparative safety from capture that train robberies will increase everywhere, and even treasure trains from Washington to New York will be the next victims unless they are guarded by troops. This is not practicable on inter-State and mail trains, but it is possible to prevent robberies by the measures THE TRIBUNE has suggested. There is no time to waste. Crimes of this class are increasing with alarming rapidity. The Federal Government must lay hold of these scoundrels with its strong hand and stop the outrageous business, not only in the interests of the public but in its own interests. Congress will fail in its duty if it does not act promptly.

TO SAVE NOT TO DESTROY SILVER MONEY.

Mr. Dubois of Idaho told the Senate Wednesday that "there seems to be an immense amount of anxiety on the part of some Senators absolutely to destroy silver by stopping its purchase and coinage, and doing it quickly."

There is room for astonishment at hearing a son of "Uncle Jesse Dubois" of this State talking in such a foolish strain. Either it shows that the father was so busy with helping to elect Lincoln and attending to other political issues in the days of his greatest activity that he did not take time to educate his boy thoroughly in sound financial principles, as he had been educated, or else that the boy has deliberately kicked aside that sound platform of principle and elected to stand on a rotten one. If the first were the fact Senator Dubois ought to drop his Senatorial functions for awhile and go to some small elementary school where the rudiments of finance are taught. After a little tutoring there he would refrain from the utterance of such arrant nonsense as he is credited with retailing to his associates. But it is more probable that, knowing better, the gentleman went to Idaho, and there fell into the hands of the "silver kings," who deluded him with their false reasonings or retained him as their hired attorney. And this for a State that produced $1,680,000 of gold in the calendar year 1891, or nearly half the bullion value of the silver produced there in the same time, so that the gentleman is arguing against a most important industry when he pleads for an undue advantage for silver.

It is absolutely untrue that the legislators who wish to repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman law have any desire or intention to "destroy silver." Simply they wish to stop the process of purchasing 4,500,000 ounces of the depreciated metal every month, and paying for it with Treasury notes to be redeemed in gold immediately after their issue. The avowed object of the repeal bill is to retain in use the 615 millions of silver now in the United States as coin and bullion and to maintain its coinage purchasing power at parity with gold, though commercially and intrinsically it is not worth more than 58 cents on the dollar. The advocates of repeal believe the cessation of those monthly purchases is absolutely necessary to such maintenance of the purchasing power of the silver dollar, and for that reason they will vote to repeal. In doing so they will work to save, not to destroy, while those who want to continue the monthly purchases and those who desire the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are working to precipitate this country to the single silver standard of 58-cent dollars. In talking for the latter policy Senator Dubois is advocating the bad cause of bad money clients and laying himself open to the suspicion of being no more conscientious than they are. He is in very bad company. The sooner he forswears the association the better it will be for his own reputation.

JONES TO TALK A WEEK.

Senator Jones of the so-called State of Nevada has announced that he is going to claim the courtesy of the Senate for [a four days' speech. It is possible that he may stop over into the fifth day. The fact that the Senator is personally rather a good-natured, sweet-tempered man ought to induce his colleagues to ask a favor of him. That is, that he will not insist on their listening to that same old speech, and that he will promise not to send the Sergeant-at-Arms after them if they seek refuge in the cloak-rooms. The sour and malignant Stewart did that, when they declined to listen to his old harangue which they had heard ad nauseam, and came near being the death of several Senators. If Jones' fellow members ask for a leave of absence while he is orating the same old orate the probabilities are that he will grant it. For he knows that they have heard on many previous occasions all that he will say in his threatened speech of a week. Not a word in it will be new. He will read the old extracts. He will repeat what he has said scores of times about the conspiracy and crime of 1873, which prevented resumption on the single silver basis in 1878. He will talk about silver in France, but omitting to state that she stopped, coining silver eighteen years ago. He will repeat what he has said year in and year out for the last fourteen years. He will not change a vote, and does not expect to. The only effect of his week's harangue will be to set the American people to demanding that the Senate shall adopt rules which will enable the majority to transact public business.

SHOUP'S WILD VATICINATIONS.

Senator Shoup of Idaho objects that "to repeal the Sherman act would be to remove the United States from the head of the nations which produce the precious metals." He further says: "The effect would be to contract the currency to such an extent that the government would be compelled to issue fiat money." That is a bold misrepresentation. The effect would be to keep the volume of silver currency just where it is now and insure its parity with gold. The policy is to maintain the full purchasing power of the silver now in use as money, whereas the free coinage which Senator Shoup wants would contract by over 40 per cent the purchasing power of the silver and silver paper in circulation, besides driving out all the gold money of the country. The shrinkage following the adoption of free coinage would be so sudden and severe that there might be a wild cry in many places for an issue of fiat "money" to fill the void. But there will be no such cry for fiat money if the silver dollars already coined are held up to full parity with gold, which is the aim and intent of those who wish for the repeal of the silver purchasing clause in the Sherman law. Senator Shoup also says the repeal "would be to set back the progress of the Western States and ruin thousands of workmen." That is not true; but if it were so would it not be better to let a few thousands of workers in the Mountain States search for other employment than by keeping them at work digging out cheap silver bullion to bring down ruin upon the rest of the country by changing the currency to a silver basis of 58 cents on the dollar instead of the 100-cent dollar which was "the dollar of the daddies" since Washington's days? Shoup does not want the 100-cent kind of a dollar. The "better substitute" he proposes to work for is the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, which would do speedily what the continuance of the monthly purchases of silver would bring about more gradually but just as surely—viz.: A change of the money standard from the 100-cent gold with silver to 58-cent silver alone. That is the outcome Shoup & Co. are toiling for.

BORROWING MEANS ACTIVITY IN PRODUCTION.

John Russell Young, an Eastern journalist, makes the following presentation concerning the "wealth" and indebtedness of the United States, which he seems to think shows that the country and its people are in a very bad way:

> The national wealth has increased since 1880 not quite 60 per cent, and the funded debts of railways have advanced 129 per cent. The loans and overdrafts of national banks have increased from $994,000,000 to $2,171,000,000, while those of other banks have advanced from $378,000,000 to $1,189,000,000.
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> In the matter of mortgages the census, embracing the whole country, shows that in 1880 the figures were $2,500,000,000. In 1889 the returns from twenty-one States, and these include Texas, Ohio, and California, indicate that our mortgage debts were $4,547,000,000, meaning a grand aggregate of at least $6,000,000,000.
>
> Thus while the total net private indebtedness of the American people in 1880 was $6,750,000,000, in September, 1892—a period of twelve years—it had risen to $19,700,000,000, an increase at an average of more than $1,000,000,000 a year.
>
> There is nothing alarming in this view of the case, and about the only fact in it that is unhealthy is the increase in the funded railway debts by an amount far exceeding the gain in actual values of the properties. But if the national wealth has augmented by nearly 60 per cent since the census taking of 1880 it could only be accomplished by the best possible employment of capital as well as labor. Capital must be profitable to the lender as well as to the borrower, or there is little inducement to lend, and the amount of mortgages represents the security given for the return of money borrowed, and also the payment of interest on the loan. Hence, the reported great increase in private indebtedness, being at the rate of 9.35 per cent per annum, could not have occurred without something like a corresponding increase in the negotiable value of the property pledged for payment, unless as the refinements of modern business methods may have introduced more of the transfer of indebtedness than was the rule a dozen years ago. But in either case the process is not a symptom or condition of financial disease. The purchase of property on part payment down and the rest deferred till it has been earned has enabled hundreds of thousands of Americans to own their homes in city or country, where without it they must have continued to live in rented tenements and work on day wages perhaps to the end of their lives. And when property that has been bought and paid for is pledged as security for another loan the money so borrowed is wanted to effect improvements on the land itself or for the purpose of opening up other business with the prospect of profit therefrom.
>
> In all this borrowing, and the census statistics show it to comprise all but a small percentage of the total, the capital is advanced by men who would not part with its possession unless reasonably confident of receiving interest as well as principal, and it is borrowed by men who hope to be able to so use it that they will have a fair profit left to themselves after repaying the loan with interest. The operation is a business one, and the net result averages a far greater gain in aggregate of national wealth than would be possible without it. In fact, that much greater ratio of gain now as compared with that of former centuries is in large part due to the introduction of this feature, which permits all the capital in the country to be at all times actively employed. In the absence of that feature the owner of a piece of property would not be able to use it except in one way. Now he has a wide range of choice. He can employ the capital locked up in a farm or a city building in one of a hundred different ways if he chooses to take the risk, and it would be the height of injustice to allow him to take the chances of gain in such operations and saddle on the creditor whatever loss might be incurred.
>
> The statistics of mortgage indebtedness are proofs of progress in the direction of the active use of capital and not of poverty. They show the people to be advancing, not retrograding, and point to one of the most important elements in the gain which is the mark of the present age, in contrast to the conservatism of old time business methods of "burying their talent" under which the wealth of a family, a city, or a nation would remain nearly the same small amount through several generations. So true is this that it may be set down as axiomatic that when mortgage indebtedness ceases to grow the process of further increasing wealth will come to a dead stop.

REVIVING THE FADS.

Already the new Board of Education is beginning to reverse the policy of the old board in reference to the fads. At the meeting Wednesday evening a report of the Committee on Sewing was adopted providing that—

> In any school where not less than twenty-five pupils desire instruction in plain sewing one hour after school on each Friday shall be assigned for such instruction, and that the regular teacher employed who may be considered competent to give such instructions and who shall be employed in such capacity shall receive a compensation to be fixed at some future time.

There were but two votes against the proposition. Last June the board abolished sewing, knowing that it was a sheer waste of time, money, and energy to attempt instruction in it. Now it is revived under conditions favorable to the growth of the humbug. This is but the thin edge of the entering wedge. It will be found that the class teachers do not desire to teach sewing. "Special teachers" will be employed at the taxpayers' expense then, and of course a superintendent will have to be provided. Instead of being "taught," one afternoon per week it will be taught several afternoons per week. The sewing humbug is not less a humbug now than it was last June, and the board should reconsider its action on the proposition for its restoration.

Another fact proving that there is a movement in progress for the revival of the fads is the appointment of a foreign-named person to teach "physical culture"—that is, to swing dumbbells—in the deaf mute, English high, and manual training schools at public expense. As one of the members remarked, there is no necessity for this so-called teacher. He was elected to make a place for him at the expense of the taxpayers. He was elected also as the result of log-rolling. One of the inspectors who log-rolled the sewing report through voted for him while acknowledging that there was no necessity for his appointment. The proceeding does not reflect credit on any of the parties concerned in it.

It appears that there were only thirteen of the twenty-one members present at the meeting Wednesday and that the President of the board was absent. It is to be hoped that the latter will be present at the next meeting and that there will be a full attendance when the mischievous work of Wednesday evening looking towards a restoration of the fads in their worst form will be undone. The Board of Education suffers in public esteem by such scandalous log-rolling as that practiced on the occasion.

THROWING GRASS AT THE FILIBUSTERS.

Senator Voorhees suggested timidly day before yesterday that he would like to have a time set about ten days hence for the taking of a vote on the repeal bill. The bad money men scouted the suggestion. Thereupon Mr. Voorhees said that he would renew it at some future time. Why this dalliance with a pack of filibusters? When the Senate had but twenty-six members, as was the case at an early day, and when the modern methods of obstruction were unknown, unlimited debate was not objectionable, for the minority soon talked itself out. When the Senate had forty or fifty members and the country one-third of its present population the lack of a previous question did not interfere materially with the transaction of the moderate amount of business that came before it. A full Senate now has eighty-eight members and the license of speech which used to be allowed cannot be tolerated now when abused as shamelessly as at present. If something is not done the free coinage Senators, trading on what is called the "courtesy of the Senate," will babble and kill time for the next year. The only cure for their long-winded loquacity is a dose of "closure" or of the "previous question." It is useless to appeal to them to stop blowing soap bubbles. Such appeal would only confirm them in their purpose to nullify the will of the majority. If there is a majority in the Senate for the repeal bill it should fix a day for the final vote and let the free silverites talk in a straight streak till then by day and by night if they want to, and then take the vote whether the babbling brook has run dry or not.

DURING the Cregier administration a club known as the "Wine-and-Whiskies" was organized to aid the "old man" politically. The membership consisted mostly of City Hall employés, including policemen and saloonkeepers. It was sustained by assessments on the City Hall employés. But it came to grief. Its Treasurer defaulted. Its secrets were given away, though it was supposed to be oathbound. Its mandates were ignored by leading members who became independent candidates, and it broke up in a row and disgrace. Undeterred by the sad fate of the Wine-and-Whiskies the Harrisonian bosses at the City Hall have organized a new club on the same pattern to boom Carter H. Harrison for United States Senator. This will be known as the Whiskey-and-Water club. It is mainly recruited from the Water Office at the City Hall. The assessments for its maintenance are taken out of the salaries of the city employés. It is bossed by City Hall politicians with groggery connections. It is an underground, Ku-Klux sort of affair. It is more intent on the suppression of opposition to Carter H. Harrison's Senatorial aspirations than it is on party victory. It is led by small-bore fellows who are intent on antagonizing bigger men, and it bids fair to follow the downward course of the Wine-and-Whiskies notwithstanding the official subsidies.

THERE have been twenty-six changes in the tariff in thirty years, between 1861 and '91, most of them minor ones repealing duties to relieve consumers. The first eight changes increased duties in order to raise more revenue:

Act of March 2, 1861.	Act of July 14, 1870.
Act of Aug. 6, 1861.	Act of May 1, 1872.
Act of Dec. 24, 1861.	Act of June 6, 1872.
Act of July 14, 1862.	Act of June 22, 1874.
Act of March 3, 1863.	Act of Feb. 8, 1875.
Act of April 29, 1864.	Act of March 3, 1875.
Act of June 30, 1864.	Act of July 1, 1879.
Act of March 3, 1865.	Act of June 14, 1880.
Act of May 16, 1866.	Act of May 6, 1882.
Act of July 28, 1866.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Act of March 2, 1867.	Act of May 9, 1890.
Act of March 25, 1867.	Act of June 10, 1890.
Act of Feb. 24, 1869.	Act of Oct. 1, 1890.

THERE was one enthusiastic woman from Tennessee in the Manufactures Building yesterday who said she believed it would take a whole day to do the building thoroughly.

A GREAT many persons are coming Chicagoward over Mr. Depew's railway—no thanks to Mr. Depew.

THERE has not been a national bank failure since Aug. 28, and during that period twenty-eight suspended national banks have resumed. There have been sixty-two resumptions of closed banks since Nov. 1, 1892, and the Deputy Controller of the Currency says twenty-eight, or nearly half the whole number, have resumed in the last fourteen days. Since last November there have been 153 failures of national banks. Sixty-two have resumed, thirty-two are in examiners' hands, seventy-eight are in receivers' hands, and one in voluntary liquidation.

WE regret to notice that Editor Hatton of Washington has so far forgotten his dignity as to call Statesman Stewart of Nevada a liar, with the adjective understood.

THOSE signs, "Keep off the grass," are necessary. You can't trample your grass and have it, too. Verdure is its own reward.

THIS is Vermont, Costa Rica, Mexico, Keeley, and Railway day and the fifth section of Kansas day, and the man in the Auditorium tower promises cooler weather.

TEN days ago Mr. Gladstone assured a deputation that he is in favor of the disestablishment of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Monday Queen Victoria, when laying the foundation stone of a place of worship near Balmoral, declared that she is warmly attached to the Church of Scotland, which largely represents the faith of the people. Upon many of the questions of the times Queen Victoria's sentiments are not in agreement with those of Mr. Gladstone, and she sometimes takes occasion to let him know that they are not.—Ex.

IT required four figures to express George M. Pullman's thanks to the firemen who worked so diligently to save his property last Monday night.

THOSE express robbers can steal well and hide admirably, and the possession of these two qualifications is usually understood to constitute an expert in that particular line of industry.

IT is generally conceded this morning that Ohio is a great State.

SEVERAL well known citizens of Cincinnati who were in town yesterday took occasion to say they couldn't see that the weather was so very warm.

IT was a great and enthusiastic day. Even the mercury was wrought up to a high pitch.

THE feeling in Chicago yesterday was decidedly warm.

IN A MINOR KEY.

His Limit.

"How much deeper do you expect to bore?" inquired the passing traveler.

And the contractor engaged by the town trustees to prospect for a vein of water replied with grim firmness that he expected to keep on boring till he got to the bottom of the appropriation.

She Was a Paragon.

"Yes, there was one girl who lived right along with us for twenty-two years," said the old lady, with a reminiscent sigh, "and she might have been with the family yet if she had wanted to stay."

"She must have been a jewel," said one of the callers.

"Yes. We never had any trouble with her about wages or afternoons out or anything of that kind."

"Good cook?"

"Excellent. She could play the piano beautifully, too."

"Did you let her do that?"

"O, yes. And she read the papers to us and kept the library in order, and could keep accounts and paint on china and embroider on silk as nicely as anybody you ever saw."

"I never heard of the like! How in the world did you happen to let her go?"

"Well, there came a young man along one day—a professor in college—and said he wanted her, and—and here's one of her children now. Come, darling, and sit on grandmother's lap."

Not Her Fault.

"I don't see why it takes Bertie so long to learn to talk," said the young mother anxiously. "I spend hours every day trying to teach him. B'ess its 'ittle footay-tootsies! Doesn't muzzer dess do ever'sing she tan to det it to talky-walky! Tum to its muzzer! Popsy-wopsy doncy duckums! Widdlecome biddlecome fiddle-de-dee! Toze its pitty 'ittle eyes now and go s'eepy!"

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Another down-town theater, this time the Schiller, will end an all summer's engagement with the close of the present week and begin to lend activity and novelty to the opening of the fall season. With tomorrow night's performance, Belasco and Fyles' military drama, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," will have completed a sixteen weeks' run, the last ten weeks of which have been played to packed houses. Following them Monday evening Charles and Rose Coghlan, whose coming to Chicago playhouses is always the signal for pleasant anticipations, will open a short engagement in Sardou's "Dora," known in this country as "Diplomacy." The engagement is limited in time, but it doubtless will prove highly successful. Hooley's Theater will offer the only novelty of the coming week. Mr. E. S. Willard begins his last seven performances there Monday evening and Friday evening will present for the first time in Chicago Sidney Grundy's drama, "A Fool's Paradise," which has lately been seen only in New York and Boston. Mr. Willard has a congenial character part, and Miss Marie Burroughs, who heads the women in his cast, will happily escape from tearful impersonations into the pleasanter field of comedy. The entire repertory for the week is as follows: "The Middleman" Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday matinée, "The Professor's Love Story" Wednesday and Thursday evenings, "A Fool's Paradise" Friday evening and Saturday matinée, "Wealth" Saturday evening. The other down-town attractions will not be changed. Sol Smith Russell, who, at the Grand Opera-House, is meeting with great success in his revised version of "Peaceful Valley," will continue in the same bill. Denman Thompson will begin his final week at McVicker's in "The Old Homestead," which has been the only attraction at that theater for many weeks. Daniel Frohman's New York Lyceum company at the Columbia will postpone the revival of "The Wife" and will continue to present Belasco and De Mille's comedy-drama, "The Charity Ball." The two spectacles, "America" at the Auditorium and "Ali Baba" at the Chicago Opera-House, will go on as usual.

* * *

If changes in the bills for the coming week among the down-town theaters are few the state of affairs among the outlying playhouses will stand in marked contrast. The new list does not appear to be overenticing to lovers of representative stage amusement, although it must be remembered that prices of sittings at these houses are cheaper. The incoming list will be composed entirely of sensational melodramas and light farces. The Haymarket will present "The Dazzler," a farce which was seen on the same stage last season. Its near neighbor, the Empire, will offer a novelty in "A Kentucky Girl," in which Miss Sadie Hasson will appear in the leading rôle. The Alhambra will present for the first time in Chicago a new sensational melodrama called "The Diamond Breaker," which promises to shatter all past records in stage mechanism and sensational features. Havlin's will go through the week with the perennial "McCarthy's Mishaps," which always comes back to Chicago with changes in the nonsensical details of the performance. The Clark Street Theater will present "The Operator," a sensational piece which has already been seen in Manager H. R. Jacobs' South and West Division playhouses. The Windsor Theater will introduce in Chicago a new musical farce by W. F. Frazer Jr. of this city entitled "For a Million." The skit was written around the soubrette talents of Miss Freddie Huke, who will sustain the leading rôle.

* * *

Reports were in circulation yesterday to the effect that arrangements had been made by which a well-known Chicago theatrical man, whose name has been identified with extravaganza and comic opera, would be the next manager of the Schiller. Mr. H. A. Strait, who was Mr. Temple's guarantor, denies that any disposition whatever has been made of the lease. He says he will entertain no propositions until Mr. Max Goldsmith (the assistant manager) recovers from his injuries and Mrs. Anson S. Temple defines her position toward any proposed change in the holdings of the lease.

* * *

Miss Agnes Lane, who was a member of Richard Mansfield's company last season and who was engaged to appear with him again this year, took offense at some remark made by Mr. Mansfield during a rehearsal last Tuesday morning and peremptorily withdrew from the company. To use her own words, quoted in the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, the remark which caused the trouble was "unjust and untrue." She adds: "I am an American girl and am proud of my country. Although I like the English people I hate snobbery, and hereafter no star or manager inclined that way need apply to me."

* * *

The play by Clyde Fitch which will be this year's regular production of Daniel Frohman's stock company and which will be used to open the winter season at the New York Lyceum Theater is called "An American Duchess." It is an adaptation of a French society comedy by Henri Lovedan entitled "Prince d'Aurac," which was produced at the Vaudeville in Paris more than a year ago. Mr. Frohman is said to have secured the play through Miss Elizabeth Marbury, the dramatist's agent.

The minor down-town houses will make few changes. The Trocadero, which leads the music halls, will go on with its present strong vaudeville bill, a course which the Grotto will also pursue. Haverly's minstrels will continue at the Casino and burlesque and varieties will be found as usual at Sam T. Jack's Madison Street Opera-House.

Out in the neighborhood of the World's Fair Buffalo Bill's interesting performance illustrative of life and historical happenings in the Wild West will be found at Col. Cody's roomy arena at Sixty-third street and Stony Island avenue. A variety bill is announced for the Isabella Theater at Cottage Grove avenue and Sixtieth street.

Sampson, the strong man at the Grotto, has introduced a new feature into his entertainment—namely: to pull against any twelve men in the audience. The one-sided tug-of-war, however, has not yet come off, as only one man has yet been found willing to take his place on the other end of the rope—a natural consequence of the hot weather.

The sale of seats and boxes for the coming engagement of the Coghlans at the Schiller is now in progress at the box office of the theater.

* * *

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—The Coghlan company opened its season here this evening at the Davidson Theater, presenting its revival of Sardou's charming comedy, "Diplomacy," before a large and extremely enthusiastic audience. It was the general opinion that no stronger company had ever appeared in this city. Miss Rose Coghlan as the Countess Lieka was received with marked favor. This actress has always been a favorite with Milwaukee audiences and she has never appeared to better advantage than she did tonight. Mr. Charles Coghlan, one of the best of modern actors, made a hit as Henry Beauclerc. Mr. John T. Sullivan gave a fine representation of Capt. Julian Beauclerc, which may also be said of Mr. Frederic de Belleville as Count Orloff. Miss Victory Bateman made her first appearance as Dora and gave an interesting portrayal. The California sculptress, Miss Kuhne Beveridge, played Mion.

Public Sympathy Alienated.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* There was some sympathy with the silver miners at the beginning of the acute stage of the silver controversy, because there was a feeling that they might lose occupation, and that it was a pity an industry should be impoverished. This sympathy is gone, for two reasons. Better knowledge of the situation indicates that there is plenty of gold and silver for profitable working in the mines without discrimination for the cheaper metal by the government. The second reason is the conduct of the Senators, with their stupid, filibustering impertinence, and interference with necessary and certain legislation, has made the cause of the smelters and their slaves odious.

A National Nuisance.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The Senate of the United States is becoming a national nuisance. The time has come to speak plain words. When a legislative body persists in playing with a great country and defying its plain mandates then should the people speak their minds freely. And the *Inquirer*, representing tens of thousands of citizens of Pennsylvania, but voices their sentiments when it arraigns the management of the Senate of the United States as a menace to business and financial stability.

LACK OF FRENCHMEN.

IT MARKS AN INSPECTION GIVEN IN THEIR HONOR.

Engineers Fail to Show Up for the Trip Along the Canal as Guests of the Drainage Board—The Visit of Examination Is Made, However—Republican Executive Committee Is Appointed by Chairman Kochersperger—Purchase of a School Site Concurred In.

The entertainment of the French engineers by the engineering department of the Drainage Board yesterday was a success in every detail except that the Frenchmen themselves did not put in an appearance. The program of the day was laid out a week beforehand, and included a tour of inspection along the line of the Drainage Canal from Willow Springs to Romeo, with frequent stops at the most interesting parts of the work and luncheon served on board a Santa Fé train at Lemont. The program as laid down was carried out in every respect, the Committee of Arrangements—T. T. Johnston, D. C. Dunlap, and Edgar Williams—providing sumptuously for the entertainment of their absent guests.

But two of the foreign engineers were present. They were M. P. Halbertsma, Consulting Hydraulic Engineer of The Hague, Holland, and Pedro Betim Paes Leme, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works of France. Other invited guests who were present included:

Judge Harvey B. Hurd. Dr. F. W. Reilly of the State Board of Health, Ossian Guthrie, the well-known geologist of the Desplaines Valley; E. C. Carter, Assistant Chief Engineer Chicago and Northwestern railway; J. F. Wallace, Chief Engineer Illinois Central; Arthur Lagron, City Engineer of Freeport, Ill.; Herman Hamme, of Magdeburg, Germany; Thomas S. Quincy of Philadelphia, Dr. C. S. Baker, Dr. J. A. Etheridge of Chicago, Capt. Robert M. Dayton of Atlanta, Ga.; W. G. Richards, Superintendent of Waterworks, Atlanta, Ga.; I. E. Orchard of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal*, A. McGan of Philadelphia, J. W. Weston, Secretary of the Western Society of Engineers; S. S. Greeley, L. P. Morehouse of the Engineering Corps of the Illinois Central; Fred Davis of the Chicago Dock and Dredging company, A. C. Rand, S. F. Washburn, John Erickson, Henry Goldmarch, J. S. Nickson, and many others. The following members of the Drainage Board were also present: President Frank Wenter, L. E. Cooley, D. A. Eckhart, William Boldenweck, J. J. Altpeter, and Chief Engineer Isham Randolph and Assistant Engineer Harrison.

The start was made at 10 o'clock from the Dearbor

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIO DE JANEIRO BY REBELS RENEWED.

Neither Side Suffers Much Loss—Insurgents Gaining Strength—If Peixoto Is Overthrown Monarchy May Be Restored—Embezzler Weeks Under Arrest in Costa Rica—Liabilities of the Barings Reduced—Attack on Morley in the Commons—Young Czechs Still Disorderly.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Sept. 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The rebel fleet, under Custotio Jose Mello, yesterday opened fire on the forts commanding the entrance to Rio Janeiro. After bombarding the forts the guns of the hostile fleet, the Aquidaban, the Republica, and the Trojano, were turned on the city. The arsenal was apparently the main point of attack, and many shells were thrown at it. An attempt to make a landing was repulsed. Both sides met with loss, but the details have not been learned.

The Captain of the gunboat Alagoas deserted from Admiral Mello's squadron. He hurried to Rio and there gave information to President Peixoto of the movements of the rebel ships. All points which were favorable to the landing of an invading force were being strongly intrenched. It is reported that perfect order was maintained in the city during the bombardment.

The bombardment of the City of Rio de Janeiro lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. But little damage was caused. The ships opened fire on the city again today, but the result was the same as that of yesterday's attack. There was much enthusiasm manifested by Peixoto's forces, who still remain loyal to him. The warship Tiradentes, which still remains loyal, has put to sea. It is expected it will meet the armed merchant steamer Itacoa, which was to aid the rebel fleet. If the two vessels meet a desperate fight at sea is inevitable. The loyal ship Bahia has been ordered back from Panama, as the upper river squadron remains loyal.

All of the news in this dispatch emanates from government sources.

The students in San Pablo have declared against President Peixoto.

All the foreign ships in the harbor remain neutral and have decided not to interfere in the revolution. I tried to send a message to Rio, but the government refused to allow its transmission beyond Porto Alegre. Nothing unfavorable to Peixoto is allowed to pass over the wires.

Brazilians living in Buenos Ayres believe the success of the revolution means the restoration of the monarchy.

The British telegraph offices are situated near the arsenal, and the staff of operators, fearing the building would be shelled, abandoned their posts. It has been for this reason impossible to get details of the bombardment.

A message sent from President Peixoto to the Brazilian Minister here says it is expected the rebel ships will surrender in a few days. The Brazilian residents here, however, doubt this. Surprise is expressed here that the foreign fleet in the harbor would permit the bombardment of the city. From other sources it is learned the city is quiet. Brazilian Consuls here and in Montevideo dispatch vessels freely for Brazilian ports. Their operations after arriving at Rio are carried on under the protection of warships of the nationality of the flag they fly. The interdiction on clearing vessels for Brazil applies only to those under the Brazilian flag. Telegraphic service is still suspended. The German gunboats, the Alexandria and Arcona, have sailed for Rio.

Consuls for Great Britain in this city and Montevideo decline to dispatch vessels for any port in Brazil except Santos. The coasting steamer Desterio was detained at Montevideo last night just as it was getting under way. The Brazilian Minister requested that this action be taken, as it had on board supplies for the rebel war vessels under command of Admiral Mello.

Commercial houses have protested to the foreign Ministers against the suspension of telegraphic communication with Rio.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Advices received here show the rebel warships, including the cruisers Aquidabau, Republica, and Arajano, took up positions before the forts in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and a little after that hour the signal to fire was set and promptly obeyed. The first gun was fired from the flagship of the fleet and its detonation had scarcely died away before the shot was answered from the fort at which it was directed.

From all the advices at hand it appears little damage was done either to the forts or to the warships. The four twenty-ton breech-loading guns of the Aquidaban did not appear to be well handled, and many balls went wide of their marks. Equally poor marksmanship was displayed by the gunners in the forts. Considerable excitement prevailed in the city during the continuance of the actual hostilities. About 3 p. m., or after the bombardment had lasted six hours, the signal "cease firing" was displayed on the flagship, and the rebel fleet withdrew. Aside from the bombardment the situation at Rio de Janeiro remains unchanged.

The Exchange Telegraph company says private advices have been received from Brazil that one of the principal forts in the harbor has sided with the rebels. Merchants in this city have received similar news, and the Admiralty is besieged with anxious inquiries from people who have large interests at stake in Rio.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 14.—Rio is reported to be in a state of panic, and the overthrow of the Peixoto Government is anticipated in case the rebels win.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Secretary Gresham has received the following cable from Minister Thompson at Rio:

At 11 o'clock this morning revolutionary forces bombarded forts commanding entrance of harbor; also arsenal on wharf, center of city. A few shells were fired into the city and a woman was killed in her residence. Commercial telegrams have again been forbidden. Charleston has not yet arrived.

The Navy Department received a cablegram this afternoon reporting the arrival of the cruiser Charleston at Montevideo today. The cruiser will proceed immediately to Rio de Janeiro to protect American interests.

The United States cruiser Detroit at 7:30 this morning sailed from Fortress Monroe for Rio de Janeiro, under orders to protect American interests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—President Schrym ser of the Central South American Telegraph company received a message from Buenos Ayres this afternoon saying the telegraph offices of the Western and Brazilian Telegraph company at Rio Janeiro (the via Lisbon route), had been abandoned by its staff owing to the bombardment of the arsenal and military barracks, which are in the City of Rio Janeiro. In consequence telegrams to and from South America, except Brazil, can be forwarded only via Galveston.

EMBEZZLER WEEKS UNDER ARREST.

Costa Rica Government Believed to Have Acted on Request of United States.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Francis H. Weeks, the embezzling lawyer from New York, has been arrested. It is believed the arrest was made at the request of the government of the United States. The American Consul, Harrison Williams, the Governor of the Province, Camillo Esquivel; a lawyer and two policemen entered the Dependance Gran Hotel, where Weeks was staying, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They left other policemen on watch at the entrance of the hotel. Consul Williams and Lawyer Esquivel left the hotel half an hour later, and soon after their departure the Governor and Weeks appeared and Weeks was escorted to the prison by two policemen. Consul Williams admits that Weeks has been arrested but declines to give any particulars of the affair. It is believed the prisoner had little or no money with him. Weeks went to the Dependance Gran Hotel with his wife July 10 and took rooms there. Rumors were circulated that he had embezzled a large sum of money in New York, but as there is no treaty between Costa Rica and the United States calling for the delivery from the one to the other of prisoners accused of crime he evidently thought he was safe and registered his name in the list of hotel guests. Minister of Foreign Affairs Castro refuses to discuss the matter. He will not tell what charge has been preferred against the prisoner or at whose instance he was placed under arrest.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Detective Sergeants Reilley and Von Gerichten will leave on the Atlas line steamer tomorrow for Costa Rica to take charge of Weeks and bring him back to New York.

BARING'S LIABILITIES REDUCED.

Governor of the Bank of England Makes a Statement of the Firm's Affairs.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England was held today. David Powell, the Governor of the bank, announced that the liabilities of Baring Bros. & Co., which firm failed some time ago, the liabilities being taken over by a number of guarantors, including the Bank of England, had been reduced to £4,223,001. The debt of the firm to the bank has been reduced to £4,095,000. Gov. Powell also announced the realization upon the Barings' estate was proceeding slowly, but the interest upon the securities was more than enough to meet the interest on the bank's advances to the firm.

In reply to a question asked by a stockholder, Gov. Powell said he was unable to say whether, in view of the cheapness of silver, any of that metal was being fraudulently coined. The question, however, was one for the consideration of the mint rather than of the bank.

At the regular weekly meeting today of directors of the Bank of England the bank's rate of discount was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. One man present said that in view of the experience in Australia and in America they must be thankful that their officers conducted business in a more orderly and sober spirit. He added that he had noticed President Cleveland had declared that foreign investors declined to purchase American securities and that they hastened to get rid of what they had. The speaker said he would like to have some information as to the Bank of England's attitude toward American securities.

The Governor of the bank, replied that the Bank of England did not hold any American securities on its own account and that it certainly had not passed any out on the market. Continuing, he said if they had advanced money on American stocks or bonds they took care that they should be quite first-class securities.

Wants Hurlbert Brought to Justice.

H. W. Paul, member of Parliament for Edinburg, intends to call Home Secretary Asquith's attention to William Henry Hurlbert's recent letters dated from Genoa attacking Chief Justice Coleridge and to ask whether steps have been taken to bring him to justice.

ATTACK ON MORLEY IN THE HOUSE.

Liberal Member Fails to Prevent the Vote of Supply for Irish Secretary.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The vote on supply for the Irish Secretary's office, the appropriation for which is in the neighborhood of £22,000, came up in the House of Commons today. Advantage was taken of the occasion by Thomas Wallace Russell, a Liberal, but opposed to home rule for Ireland, who represents the South Division of Tyrone, to attack the administration of John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Russell simply reiterated the charges that crime in the Counties of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick had increased during the period the present government had been in power, and that convictions for agrarian crimes could not be obtained in the courts.

Mr. Morley made reply in the course of which he quoted figures that showed there had been a steady and well marked decrease in crime in Ireland, even in the worst areas.

Mr. Russell found himself unsupported in his charges by those who he had presumably looked to to uphold him in his attack. Mr. Balfour spoke on the subject, saying he gave Mr. Morley credit for a fair measure of success in administering the government of Ireland. He admitted there had been a diminution in agrarian crimes generally in Ireland, though he maintained the number of moonlighting outrages had increased. The general diminution of crime he attributed partly to the good harvest and partly to the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood, the members of which, he declared, were supporting the administration for reasons of policy.

Eventually the vote on supply for the Irish Secretary's office was granted without division. Unexpectedly rapid progress has been made with all the Irish votes which have come before the House.

YOUNG CZECHS STILL DISORDERLY.

Decree Declaring Minor State of Siege Prohibits Unlicensed Wedding Feasts.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The decrees proclaiming a minor state of siege at Prague provide that no new societies shall be established without permission, and that no public processions, festivities, and wedding feasts shall be possible without a license. Newspapers also can be suppressed at any time, but the measures do not restrict personal freedom.

Reports of violence come from all parts of Bohemia. In Raudnitz last night Young Czechs tore the imperial coat-of-arms from the court-house and smashed the imperial eagle. In Grund the Young Czech Town Council has ordered that all the German street signs be replaced with Czech signs.

PRAGUE, Sept. 14.—In accordance with the imperial decree issued yesterday suspending articles 12 and 13 of the constitutional law in this city and its suburbs, five Young Czech journals, the utterances of which were offensive to the government, have been suspended. In order to be certain that no further adverse comments upon the imperial decrees shall be published the government has ordered that all articles intended for publication in Czech papers must be submitted to the police for approval or rejection three hours before the papers go to press.

One of the provisions of the suspended law has reference to public assemblies. Clubs have been construed to come under this head, and several club-houses have been closed and the funds and paraphernalia of the organizations seized. The Young Czechs are deeply indignant at the action of the imperial government, and there is much suppressed excitement among the political group. The authorities are vigilant, however, and it is scarcely believed the anti-German agitation will go much beyond legitimate bounds.

[This is the second time that a part of Bohemia has been declared in a state of siege since the existence of the present Austrian Constitution. The declaration of a state of siege at Prague has long been expected, and was resolved upon by the Council of Ministers Aug. 22. The agitation, directed by the Young Czechs, which at first had only the object of securing the recognition of Bohemia as a separate State, similar to Hungary, and the coronation of the Emperor as King of Bohemia, recently has assumed a distinctly anti-dynastic character, and it is against this seditious agitation that Wednesday's decrees are chiefly directed. Unpatriotic demonstrations were common on the Emperor's birthday, and since then the imperial coat-of-arms and double eagles over the post boxes and public offices in Bohemia have been bespattered with filth and the Austrian flag has been publicly insulted." The twenty-second anniversary of the publication of the imperial rescript promising home rule to Bohemia was the occasion of fresh agitation. The offices of the officials who dissolved disloyal meetings were hooted and the government thereupon decided to issue the decree, which was placarded on the walls at 8 o'clock in the morning, the bill posters being protected by armed police.]

MINERS THREATEN TO STRIKE.

If Coal Diggers in the North of France Quit Trade Will Suffer.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The coal mine owners of Pas-de-Calais, a large department in the North of France, resolved at their conference today not to grant the demands of the miners for better wages and an abolition of certain practices among the foremen and weighers underground. The committee making these demands for the men gave notice that in case of refusal they would call out all the miners in the North of France. A general strike in Pas-de-Calais will be declared probably at once. As this is one of the richest coal-producing districts in France and supplies much of the fuel for the steamers docking at channel ports the strike will have a damaging effect on French trade. The Pas-de-Calais miners have planned for some time a general strike. Their decision has been hastened by the example of the English miners and the trouble now breaking out in the Belgium colleries.

SPENDING AUTUMN DAYS ABROAD.

Number of Eastern People Registered at the French Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered today: Alfred Stone, Hugo Schumann, Mrs. L. Greenwood, Charles Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, New York; the Dimling family, Pittsburg; J. Madden, Illinois; the Yznaga family, Mrs. Taylor, Washington; Miss Eagon, Dallas; Pamberton Hollingsworth, Philadelphia; Mrs. Hubbard, Port Chester; F. Kraeger, Mr. and Mrs. Audemars, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Noyes, Newport; Mrs. Walter, Boston.

EXCHANGE IN INDIA STEADIER.

Belief at Calcutta That Importation of Silver Should Be Stopped.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the action of the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India, in declining to sell India Council drafts yesterday under 15 1/4d per rupee had a most steadying effect upon exchange. The dispatch adds that the continued importation of silver attracts attention and the opinion grows that it would be better to sell the silver yet uncoined and thereby meet the existing demand for the metal for jewelry manufacturing purposes than to allow further silver imports.

TO AMERICA FROM AN INFECTED PORT

Immigrants Sail for New York from Grimsby, Where Cholera Exists.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Many immigrants from the continent, who were brought via Hamburg to England, sailed for New York today from the cholera-infected port of Grimsby. There was a death from cholera today at Ashton-under-Lyne, a manufacturing town six and a half miles from Manchester.

Castilhistas Defeated Near Bage.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 14.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A correspondent in Rivera telegraphs that the rebel forces under Gen. Larkbin defeated the Castilhistas in a battle near Bage. They captured all of the arms of the Castilhista forces. Regeria jail is filled with Federal prisoners. From Buenos Ayres comes word that President Pena was in close conference with the politicians Pellegrini, Quiniana, and Costa. They discussed the disturbed affairs in many provinces of the republic. Fighting in Tucuman has been stopped by Federal intervention. The revolters were gaining victories continuously.

Murdering Children Their Business.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—Two women living in separate villages in the District of Kuttenburg, Bohemia, who have been arrested, were engaged in the business of murdering children whose parents desired to have them got out of the way. The two women appear to have had many clients and to have accumulated considerable sums of money.

Official Price of Silver Reduced.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The Hungarian Government has reduced the official price of the product of its silver mines from 90 to 87 florins per kilogram. Austria is expected to take the same step soon.

Flashes from the Cable.

SWISS MINISTER DIES.

M. L. Ruchonnel, Minister of Justice and Police of Switzerland, died yesterday after a long illness.

DEATH OF A SOCIALIST AUTHOR.

Benert Malon, the well-known Socialist author, is dead at Paris, aged 53 years. His death was caused by laryngeal phthisis.

OHIO GUARDSMEN OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Forty-five Under Treatment—Two Seriously Affected—Hottest Day of the Year.

Excessive heat and too much marching were responsible for forty-five cases of exhaustion in the ranks of Ohio's National Guards, who took part in the exercises accompanying Ohio's celebration yesterday. Two men were brought to the Emergency Hospital suffering from sunstroke. They are:

KANTUS, E., Dayton, O., private, Company G, Third Regiment.
ROSS, ALBERT, Dayton, O., private, Company B, Third Regiment.

Eleven others were so badly worn out that it was necessary to take them to the camp in ambulances. Their names are:

ALEXANDER, CHARLES, Company B, Third Regiment.
BYERS, C. G., private, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment.
DAVIS, C. W., private, Company G, Third Regiment.
DUNHAM, JOSEPH, private, Company I, Third Regiment.
HAGER, FRANK, private, Company E, Third Regiment.
HEYWOOD, F. H., private, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment.
HODNUS, CHARLES, private, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment.
HODGES, C. D., private, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.
MYERS, H. M., private, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.
STURTEVANT, WILLIAM, private, Company G, Third Regiment.
WAGNER, M., private, Company G, Third Regiment.

The automatic instruments at the Jackson Park Weather Bureau show from midnight to 6 a. m. the temperature ranged between 71° and 72°. Then it began to rise, 76° being recorded at 8 a. m., 88° at 10 a. m., 91° at noon, and 95° at 2 p. m. In the morning the winds were southwesterly, but at noon shifted to the west, and had a velocity of twenty miles an hour.

Yesterday was the hottest day this year. The records of the weather bureau show it was the hottest day in September for twenty-three years. Local Forecaster Frankenfeld gives out the following figures on the day's temperature:

Maximum, 95°; minimum, 67°; mean, 81°.

For twenty three years no hotter weather was recorded during the month of September. The hottest day of this year up to yesterday was Aug. 11, when the thermometer recorded 94.8°. For September the best records are 93° in 1872 and 92° in 1887.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 79°; 9 a. m., 80°; 10 a. m., 82°; 11 a. m., 83°; 12 m., 87°; 1 p. m., 90°; 3 p. m., 90°; 6 p. m., 87°. Barometer. 8 a. m., 29.32; 6 p. m., 29.30.

CONCERT GIVEN TO HELEN E. BUCKLEY.

On the Eve of Her Departure for Europe Friends Sing and Play for Her.

A complimentary concert was tendered Miss Helen E. Buckley in Kimball Hall last evening prior to her departure to Europe. W. C. E. Seeboeck and E. Knoll rendered valuable assistance in a delightful performance of a suite for violin and piano by Ries; in addition Mr. Seeboeck played a group of his own compositions—the first three of this group, "Portrait N. D. S.," "Minuett Antique," and "Bource Antique," showing that delicacy and quasi-antique character which distinguish Mr. Seeboeck's writing. Miss Buckley possesses a charming stage presence and a voice full and melodious in quality, for which training may do much. Francis Fischer Powers, baritone, of New York, also sang several numbers. While Mr. Powers' voice is strong and full, his management of it is spasmodic, and the liberal use of falsetto makes the effect unique.

IS TIRED OF LEADERS.

GROVER WOULD LIKE TO BE RID OF VOORHEES AND GORMAN.

But It Is Too Late to Make a Change—Senator Dahlel Makes a Long Speech Against Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law—Fight in the House Over Repeal of Federal Elections Law Begun, the Republicans Contesting Every Inch of the Way—National Capital News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The administration wants to depose Voorhees and Gorman in the Senate. Now that the real fighting cannot be put off much longer the President is said to be quite anxious to have the administration campaign in charge of Senators who are not free silver supporters, such as Voorhees, or trimmers for party harmony, such as Gorman. There are well-grounded fears that Voorhees will keep on coaxing the free silver Senators until they force the Senate to accept their compromise. There is no way, however, by which the leaders can be changed. Vest of Missouri, who has been in a non-eruptive state for a couple of weeks, now shows signs of breaking forth in volcanic wrath. He is still counted on to make a bitter fight not only against repeal but against bringing the issue to a vote until the silver men have promises that some compromise, possibly that introduced by Senator Faulkner today, will be accepted.

The event of today's session of the Senate was the delivery of a speech by Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) against the passage of the repeal bill. It occupied four hours and five minutes and was listened to throughout with interest. No other Senator desired to speak after Mr. Daniel and the Senate at 5:05 adjourned.

Mr. Faulkner (Dem., W. Va.) offered an amendment to the repeal act, which was read and ordered printed. It provides for the coinage of silver dollars (not less than 3,000,000 a month) at the ratio of 16 to 1 out of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act to be a legal tender. Also for the monthly purchase of sufficient bullion for the coinage of $2,000,000 a month in quarters, halves, and dollars, further purchase and coinage to cease when the aggregate of $800,000,000 is reached.

Daniel Against Repeal.

The Senate at 12:30 p. m. resumed consideration of the repeal bill, and Mr. Daniel made an argument against the bill. He brought to the discussion of the subject, he said, profound sympathy with every class of his fellow-citizens who had been smitten with an evil financial dispensation. Continuing, he said in part:

Since 1873 the foundation of credit has been narrowing, while the superstructure has been enlarging in width and growing higher. It has been long evident that a great crash must come; and now that it has come it is equally evident that there were causations for it, among them the boom in real estate and the McKinley tariff act. It would be unwise to say the Sherman law produced the panic. The date of its incipiency cannot be traced to any act of local legislation. It began in South America, where there is no Sherman law. It swept over Great Britain, a gold standard country, where there is no Sherman law. The panic swept on to Australia, where the people are the richest people in the world per capita, where there is no Sherman law. The panic got to Austria, Italy, and India, and is now going all over Europe without the dreaded presence of the Sherman law.

The Republican party is delighted to attribute the panic to the Sherman law in order to escape its responsibility to the tariff. The McKinley bill sought the sheltering arms of the Sherman law. The gold monometallists are delighted to hide behind it the work of their own hands. The bankers are interested in seeing the Sherman act repealed so that new bonds may be issued on which they can base currency.

I am often asked why I oppose the repeal of the Sherman law now, after having opposed its passage in 1890. My answer is this: "Is there a man who, having a patched coat, would throw it away in the dead of winter before he has got a new one?" Do the supporters of the repeal bill propose to restore the conditions existing at the time of its passage? O, no. The Bland-Allison act—a Democratic measure—was repealed by the Sherman law, but the repeal of the Sherman law will not restore the Bland-Allison law.

Relief Would Be Temporary.

The Democratic platform does say, "Repeal the Sherman law," but it also says, "Repeal the McKinley law." But would Senators repeal the tariff law and leave the Treasury without revenue? Would they repeal the Sherman law and leave the country without silver money? I do not doubt the repeal of the Sherman law would have some beneficial effects in many directions. It would give some immediate ease to business and transactions partly through the hurrah which would be made. Commerce would revive, but the revival would be temporary.

If the declaration in the Voorhees substitute were changed into legislative provision (as suggested by Mr. Waithill last week) I would vote for it, and the Sherman law could be repealed without another hour of debate. I have no quarrel with the chairman of the Finance committee. That Senator in his speech for the pending bill said the inter-State commerce of the United States was greater than all the foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium. Let me remind him that in all that inter-State commerce the money used is silver. What international conference is wanted to settle the question? The American Senate is the place to settle it.

As to the President, I supported him loyally in three campaigns and expect in many a day of battle yet to bear his colors and defend his cause. I shall not pay him the tribute of a courtier and flatterer who would say: "Behold a brave and honest man who has convictions." But I will show him an American Senator had also his convictions and is brave and honest enough to be true to them. [Applause.] Not for a class, but for all the people; not for a section, but for the Union; not for a special interest, but for the whole do I feel. [Applause.]

I pray the Senators here and now, in this accepted time, to deal with this great world-wide question in a great way and to fulfill the great hopes with which the American people returned the Democrats to power. [Loud and continued applause.]

Mr. Teller (Rep., Colo.), who had the floor, suggested that the Senate would not now care to listen to any other speech, and Mr. Voorhees, to whom the suggestion was made, concinded in it and moved that the Senate proceed to executive business.

But first Mr. Stewart (Rep., Colo.) made the amende honorable to the Washington *Post* in reference to an article in which paper he had Wednesday inadvertently let slip the remark "probably paid for." He desired to withdraw the remark as being uncalled for and untrue.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

TO REPEAL FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

Democrats Cry for Harmony While Repudiating Administration Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Democratic harmony is now the war cry in the House. The party is keen on the scent for the repeal of the Federal election laws. The wishes of President Cleveland and the effect on pending financial legislation are of no account.

There is absolutely no reason for the Democratic majority of ninety taking up the Federal election laws at the extra session, except for the effect on the campaign in Virginia and elsewhere. The Populists are again active in the South, and the Bourbons there must have an issue on which sectional passions can be aroused in order to keep the Democratic ranks solid. So Mr. Tucker of Virginia, as the acting Chairman of the Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President, is put forward to press the legislation. Virginia is a free coinage State and the administration's repeal policy has sorely divided the party. The repeal of the Federal election laws is declared to be the only thing that can unite it. Standing shoulder to shoulder with Virginia is Tammany.

The Republicans know perfectly well that the bill will be passed, probably within a month, but this will not swerve them from opposing it at every stage. The Republican members of the committee today refused to help make a quorum, so the responsibility for reporting the measure now rests entirely on the Democratic majority. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee made a bitter speech declaring the bill was bound to be passed and that nothing would stand in its way. So did McRae of Arkansas, who urged that it was absolutely necessary for the Democrats to come together on the measure. The significance of their speeches was the blunt repudiation of the administration's policy of confining the extra session solely to silver repeal and of avoiding all partisan questions. It is the voting Gen. Tracy and John De Witt Warner of New York, and possibly half a dozen other Democrats who are close to the administration, acted with the Republicans. But there were not enough of them to form a make-weight in the balance.

The attendance was larger than it has been for some days. The Speaker directed the clerk to call the committees for reports; but before the clerk got fairly started Mr. Burrows suggested that the call be dispensed with. To this Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.) objected, and the clerk proceeded to call the committees.

"One moment," said Burrows. "I ask unanimous consent that if any member of a committee has a report to present he may indicate its character and present it."

To this Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) objected.

The clerk again proceeded, but Mr. Burrows again interrupted him and moved to dispense with the call of committees, and on a division the vote stood 13 to 69. Burrows raised the point of no quorum and Mr. Tucker demanded the yeas and nays. The vote on Mr. Burrows' motion resulted: Yeas, 4; nays, 106, and on Mr. Tucker's motion a call of the House was ordered.

The call of the House disclosed the presence of 221 members, and Mr. Tucker sent to the Clerk's desk a resolution having in view orders to the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the return of absentees, but before it could be read Mr. Reed made a motion to adjourn. On a division the vote stood 49 to 89, and Mr. Reed demanded the yeas and nays. The motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 47; nays, 145.

The Tucker resolution was then read. It revokes all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness, and directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to telegraph for absent members. The present question having been ordered, a half hour of debate was had. Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio argued against the transaction of any business except that for which the special session was called. Mr. Grosvenor warned the administration if the bill was passed the time would come when the Republican voters in the House would withdraw their support from administration measures.

After some further remarks by Messrs. McMillin, Allen, Wilson, and McRae, Mr. Tucker's amendment was adopted, and the House, at 2:45, adjourned.

STATEMENT BY THE TREASURER.

Classified Assets and Demand Liabilities of the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$177,865,621
Silver dollars and bullion	331,782,191
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,579,361
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,777,111
United States notes	15,122,924
United States Treasury notes	2,888,345
Gold certificates	181,059
Silver certificates	3,097,872
National bank notes	3,442,623
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,336,427
Disbursing officers' balances	4,036,053
Total	$715,109,592

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$ 80,363,969
Silver certificates	328,949,504
United States Treasury notes	150,561,980
Currency certificates	6,095,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc	42,192,618

Yesterday's Treasury statement shows:

Net gold on hand Sept. 12, $98,050,469; Sept. 13, $97,852,801; decrease, $197,668.

Net legal tenders on hand Sept. 12, $11,098,903; Sept. 13, $11,771,102; increase, $672,199.

Net silver on hand Sept. 12, $5,963,945; Sept. 13, $6,018,187; increase, $54,242.

Actual cash in Treasury vaults over outstanding certificates Sept. 12, $115,713,317; Sept. 13, $115,642,090; decrease, $71,227.

Deposits in bank Sept. 12, $12,370,832; Sept. 13, $12,287,216; decrease, $94,616.

Net cash balance Sept. 12, $128,084,149; Sept. 13, $127,929,306; decrease, $154,843.

CEMENT SHOULD BE PROTECTED.

Ways and Means Committee Takes Testimony Regarding the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—President Ackerman and Supt. Seull of the Lawrence Cement company of New York opened the hearing before the Ways and Means committee today. Their statements were in the same line as those made to the committee last week when the same subject was under consideration—namely: that the industry is of great importance; that its labor cost is 87 per cent; that domestic wages are much higher than they are in Europe; and that the foreign cement is now laid down in New York at lower rates than the American manufacturers can meet.

William F. Rockwell of Meriden, Conn., spoke on behalf of the American Pocket-book Cutters' Association, saying that up to the time the McKinley bill was passed the business had been a losing one, but since then it had been fairly satisfactory.

Thomas W. Bradley of Walden, N. Y., spoke in the interests of the labor employed in the cutlery industry.

J. G. Battelle of Pittsburg appealed for protection for the sheet-iron and steel industry, arguing that protection was needed to make up the difference in the cost of labor here and abroad.

Ex-Representative Neidringhaus of St. Louis, Mo., a manufacturer of tinplate, gave a history of that industry. The McKinley law had started it and it was now established. The laborer received the benefit of the duty. If it was removed the wages of the laborers would be lowered according to the reduction made. If the price of labor here and abroad was equal the industry could hold its own and even beat the foreigner in his own market. W. C. Cronemeyer, President of the American Tinplate Association, followed in opposition to tariff reduction. The removal of duty might cheapen the "dinner-pail" for a while, but he asked what the laborer would have to put in it. Mr. Leeds, President of the tinplate works at Elkwood, Ind., asked that the promise made in the McKinley law regarding tinplate be kept. John Jarrett entered a plea on behalf of the iron and steel sheet workmen and compared wages here and abroad. It was for Congress to say what wages should be.

WHITE HOUSE BABY GIVEN A NAME

Mr. Cleveland Will Call His New Daughter Esther, Which Means a Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—The new White House baby will be known hereafter as Esther. This old-fashioned name has been selected for the child by the President and Mrs. Cleveland. It is said the selection of this name has no significance other than the partiality of the parents for scriptural denominations, and that it means a star and good fortune.

CAPITAL NEWS IN GENERAL.

Fourth Class Postmasters Commissioned for Points in the West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The following fourth class Postmasters were commissioned today for Western points:

Illinois—Bumpos, T. R. Tittle; Chana, William W. Tilton; Dahlgren, James M. Barton; Elliottstown, Lewis J. Field; Elm Grove, Louis Thompson; Scales Mound, Edward J. Martin.

Indiana—Holton, Margaret W. Lemen.

Iowa—Lathrop, John T. McNaught; Rippey, J. L. Deppen.

Michigan—Camden, Ira D. Black; Chassell, Gaspard L. Perreault; Oskar, Bridget Hertin; Quinnesec, Thomas Mahan; Vulcan, Henry A. Bertolas; Winterfield, Martin N. Sherman; Winters, Levi W. Trenary.

Ohio—Butler, Marion McClellan; Coalton, John Brady; Edison, Albert Germain; Greenwich, George W. Snapp; Octa, John McDonald.

Ex-Gov. G. W. Glick of Kansas has been appointed Special Pension Agent at Topeka, Kas.

Deputy Controller Tucker today appointed J. D. Benton receiver of the Lloyd's National Bank of Jamestown, N. D.

No Pardon for a Pension Attorney.

In refusing a pardon to a pension attorney, J. E. Foxworthy of Lincoln, Neb., convicted of collecting illegal fees, President Cleveland expresses his views as follows: "Assuming that the statute on this subject is a wholesome one (and I think it is), and that it operates as a protection to soldiers seeking pensions, I do not see why it should not be enforced, and I do not find a sufficient reason on this application for the exercise of clemency."

Stevenson's Case with the President.

Before leaving Washington tonight Secretary Herbert sent to the President the report of the board in the case of Pay Inspector Stevenson. The report found Stevenson morally unfit for promotion, but recommended that he be placed on the retired list. Secretary Herbert declined to say what action he took on the report of the board, but it is believed he approved the findings except as to the retirement recommendation.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Frank Dale to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Chairman Taggart Becomes a Boniface.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—State Treasurer Gall applied for a receiver for the Grand Hotel here today, and pending action by the court Chairman Thomas Taggart of the Democratic State Central committee bought the property for $75,000. Taggart will enter upon his new duties as landlord tomorrow. The Grand has been a landmark in Indianapolis from early days.

GREATEST AUCTION SALE

OF THE SEASON,

Extraordinary Collection

OF MORE THAN 1,500

ORIENTAL RUGS & CARPETS

Special selection of the Imperial Exhibitor for Persia at the World's Columbian Exposition, comprising the finest products of the ancient looms of Turkey, Persia, and India, is now being sold by ABSOLUTE AUCTION every day this week, commencing each day at 11 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., at 258 and 260 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson and Van Buren-sts., and SPECIAL SALE at 8 p. m. to accommodate strangers visiting the city.

This is a most welcome opportunity for the best of investments. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

THE TRIBUNE, Friday, Sept. 15, 1893.

You can save

$15 to $25 on your

Fall Suit if you know how; that is if you have been paying a custom tailor's prices.

Here's the how:

We will fit you to a suit for business or pleasure—as good or better material—as good or better workmanship—as good or better style than the ordinary tailor will make you; you pay us $12 to $30. Tailor will charge for same thing $30 to $65.

We make these suits. That's why we know 'em. If we can't fit you in stock will make you a suit—same price.

You might as well buy new as old style Neckwear. We are ready with advance Fall shapes and colors.

Send for our book, "How To Be Well Dressed"—free.

BROWNING, KING & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS.

Relic of the Norsemen—

The famous Viking Ship as reproduced at the World's Fair has been sketched in water colors for

The Sunday Tribune.

It will be given away as an art souvenir to every purchaser of a copy of this paper. There will also be another

World's Fair Sheet,

In which clever artists and reporters will combine to present fresh features about the Columbian Exposition.

Order in Advance.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OPENED FOR WORK.

Corps of Instructors Enlarged to Meet the Needs of the 700 Students.

The Armour Institute was opened yesterday with 700 young men and women present as students. The opening was informal, there being little, if any, ceremony to mark an important day in the history of the enterprise. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, President of the institute, delivered a short prayer and an address. The intention of the directors had been to provide for only 600 students and the faculty was engaged on the basis of about that number. It was decided yesterday to increase the number of the faculty. The number of students originally applying for admission was 1,200.

Little was done yesterday except to make up classes and outline the work of the term. Every class is overcrowded. More than 100 girls have entered the cooking and millinery class. Eighty boys have entered the electricity and mechanical engineering class. Forty students have entered the architectural class, and twenty have joined the library science school. Thirteen girls from Michigan avenue are among the number seeking instruction in the cooking-school.

P. D. Armour visited the institute in the afternoon. The young men have already formed an athletic association and organized a football team. They will play their first game today on some vacant lots west of the Armour Mission.

All members of the faculty were present yesterday. Their names are as follows:

Academic Department—English, Th

RACING FOR $15,000.

HULDA AND ALIX IN A GRAND RACE AT WASHINGTON PARK.

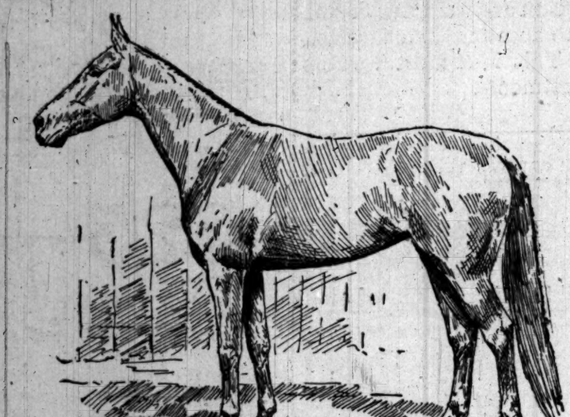
Each Mare Captures Two Heats, When Darkness Falls and Prevents a Finish—The Race Trotting Record Goes and with It That for Four Heats—Hulda Breaks When in Front During the Fourth Heat and Finishes Lame—The Other Races Were Poor.

Yesterday's $15,000 Columbian Exposition Stakes for trotters of the free-for-all class at Washington Park gathered the best field that has ever faced a starter and furnished a sensational race, which has yet to be decided. The field was ten strong, made up of these horses:

Hulda	2:08¼	Alix	2:09¾
Nightingale	2:10¼	Alvin	2:11¾
Greenleaf	2:10½	Pixley	2:11¾
Ryland T.	2:11¾	Walter E.	2:10
Lord Clinton	2:10¾	Little Albert	2:10

This showed ten horses with an average speed of 2:10¼.

Naturally such a race yielded great results.



HULDA, BY GUY WILKES—JENNIE, BY BULL PUP.

Alix won the first heat in 2:07¾, beating Hulda's race record of 2:08½, the best ever made in competition. Then Hulda won two fast heats in 2:10¾ and 2:10¼. She made a strange mistake in the fourth and Alix won again in 2:11¾. It was too dark to finish, and the race was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon. With the race Hulda record went that for four heats, 2:12, 2:10¾, 2:11¾, 2:10¼, made by Little Albert at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 22 last. That total was 8:44¾, with an average of 2:11.19. Yesterday's total was 8:40.25, with an average of 2:10.06. A crowd of 7,500 was out to see only this race, the track was lightning fast, and the air still and full of sun. It was essentially a day for speed.

Betting on Hulda Was Heavy.

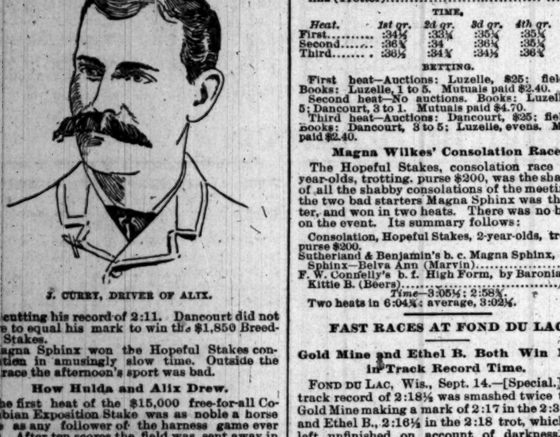
Betting on the big race was heavy. Hulda was always favorite. In early pools of $375 she steadily brought $200 and just before the first heat she was a $50 to $20 favorite. After losing it she was sold at $100 to $200 for the field, and when she won the second heat was almost a prohibitive choice. Only Alix, who cut her record from 2:09¾ in a fifth heat to Columbus, O., to 2:07¾, was able to give the Californian mare an argument. It was a stout one and from the way Hulda finished last night Alix should win today.

Alix is a wonder, as pretty as a picture, and owned by Ed Hayes of Chicago that M. J. Jones of Kenosha. Jack Curry drove the filly with excellent judgment.

Dr. McKillop attended Hulda after the race. He found her near hind foot wrenched and did not think she could start today. Charley Doble, who was at the turn watching the race, says that Hulda was going easily when the false step was made, and after it she faltered and nearly fell.

The consolation of the Surprise Stakes went over with the Hulda-Alix race.

The other events produced common races. Atlantic King won the 2:13 class pacing race with



J. CUREY, DRIVER OF ALIX.

out cutting his record of 2:11. Dancourt did not have to equal his mark to win the $1,850 Breeders' Stakes.

Magna Sphinx won the Hopeful Stakes consolation in amusingly slow time. Outside the big race the afternoon's sport was bad.

How Hulda and Alix Drew.

The first heat of the $15,000 free-for-all Columbian Exposition Stake was as noble a horse race as any follower of the harness game ever saw. After ten scores the field was sent away in straggling style, Little Albert back and off his gait. Lord Clinton, at the pole, held his lead around the turn, where Hulda was after him, Alvin trailing Clinton, and Alix close at Hickok's shoulder. Behind her came Walter E. and Ryland T. The rest were back and never formidable. Lord Clinton held his own to the half, he and Hulda trotting in the lead as a team, closely trailed by Alix and Walter E. Around the big bend Hulda drew clear and was almost a length ahead of Lord Clinton and Alix, with Walter E. a good fourth. Coming to the eighth pole a groan went up. Hulda had left her feet. Hickok at once took her back. This left Alix in front and at the stand she seemed to be winning. But suddenly on the outside Pixley came from a poor fourth place and heading Walter E. and Lord Clinton rushed to the Pennoyer mare. It was a lifting finish, and only the judges could separate the two in front. The stand buzzed with excitement, which broke into a roar when the judges gave the heat to Alix by a head. Lord Clinton was third, nearly two lengths away.

After some awful scoring the drivers were lectured and Ryland T. and Pixley, rankest of the party, told to care for themselves. Hardly was the field dispatched when Alix left her feet, and Lord Clinton and Hulda drew away from the rest. At the quarter Clinton was in front, with Hulda at the wheel, and the rest, led by Pixley, Walter E. and Greenleaf, leading the others, but five lengths away. Clinton and Hulda trotted as a team through the backstretch, where Geers moved up Nightingale, and turning into the stretch she was but two lengths behind Hulda, who was lapped on Lord Clinton. Under Hickok's call Hulda drew up to Clinton and then began to come away. Nightingale, asked the question, broke, and Hulda, outfooting Clinton, won without fuss or flurry by a length and a half. Nightingale was third, ten lengths away, and Alix an easy sixth.

Hulda won the third heat all the way, never pressed or asked to do her best. She was chased again by Lord Clinton, Pixley, and Nightingale, and though Geers made a strong bid in the stretch with the Hamlin mare, Pixley always had the foot of her. Hulda won the heat by two and a half lengths. Pixley four more before Nightingale. Alix, never prominent, was eighth.

The fourth heat with a sensational result was trotted in the dusk. Hulda was a $50 to $8 favorite and leading away was a length and a quarter in front and apparently with the field at her mercy as she rounded the turn from the half. Suddenly she broke and going out was behind the field when it settled, and running in was able to beat the flag by its handler's tardiness. Alix, Nightingale, Pixley, Lord Clinton, and Ryland T. had been chasing Hulda in a close bunch. When she broke Alix and Nightingale went to the front and Alix, outfooting the Buffalo mare, who was unsteady, won the heat by two open lengths from Pixley. Nightingale was third, but was set back to fifth for running and third position given to Ryland T. Hulda finished last and lame. The judges deliberated and queried the drivers about Hulda's mishap without result. The race was postponed until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The partial summary follows:

Columbian Exposition Stakes, free-for-all, trotting, purse $15,000.

Standard Co.'s b. m. Alix, by Patronage —Atlanta, by Attorney (J. Curry)..... 1 6 8 1
A. B. spr.-r-keer's b. m. Hulda, by Guy Wilkes—Jennie, by Bul Pup (O. A. Hickok)..... 6 1 1 9
Don J. Lesher's b. m. Pixley, by Jay Gould—Lota, by Gen. Washington (J. Dickerson)..... 2 10 2 2
R. Arms & Co.'s b. g. Lord Clinton, by Denning's Allen—Fanny (D. Ray Bonin)..... 3 2 4 4
C. J. Hamlin's ch. m. Nightingale, by Mambrino King—Minnequa Maid (Z. Geers)..... 9 3 3 5
John Stewart's b. g. Ryland T., by Lodger 2:.—May (B. Walker)..... 5 9 5 3
P. Stewart's b. g. Walter E., by Patchen Mambrino, dam by Old Morgan (R. Stewart)..... 4 4 7 8
Monroe Salisbury's ch. g. Little Albert, by Albert W.—Star Mare (J. Kelly)... 8 8 6 6
G. Oswald's b. g. Greenleaf, by Simmons—Nellie Monroe, by Jim Monroe (V. L. Shuler)..... 10 7 9 7
Alvin D. Merrill's ch. h. Alvin, by Orpheus—Nancy, by Toronto Chief Jr. (Langs)..... 7 5 10 dr.

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:32½	:31	:31¾	:32½	2:07¾
Second	:34¾	:32	:34	:33¾	2:10¾
Third	:34	:32½	:34¾	:33¾	2:10¾
Fourth	:34	:32½	:34	:32	2:13

Four heats in 8:40¼. Average, 2:10¼.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Hulda, $200; Alix, $65; Walter E., $35; Lord Clinton, $20; Little Albert, $15; Pixley, $15; Nightingale, $15; field, $10. Books: Hulda, 7 to 10; Alix, 3 to 1, straight; even, place; Pixley, place, 3 to 2. Mutuals paid $3.20.

Second heat—Auctions: Field, $200; Hulda, $100. Books: Hulda, 2 to 1; Lord Clinton, place, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid $2.70.

Third heat—Auction: Hulda, $50; field, $20. Books: Hulda, 2 to 5; Pixley, place, 4 to 1. Mutuals paid $2.80.

Fourth heat—Auctions: Hulda, $50; field $8. Books were in combination against him. He had the speed of his party and would have won in straight heats but for a mistake on the stretch turn in the second mile. The summary follows:

2:13 class, pacing, purse $1,500:

Centlivre Bros.' blk. h. Atlantic King, by Atlantic—Carrie Blackwood, by Blue Bull (Bogash)..... 1 3 1 1
E. D. Gould's gr. g. Two Strike, by Ferguson (Chandler Bros.)..... 3 1 2 3
Ceeil Bros.' ch. h. Nuthurst, by Nutwood (J. Rea)..... 2 4 3 2
D. Raybould's br. h. Alvin Swift, by Alvan (Raybould)..... 4 2 4 4
J. Clark's ch. m. Fleetfoot, by Clear Grit (Pierce)..... dis.
Budd Doble's b. g. Tip O'Tip, by Peacock (J. Dickerson)..... dis.

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:34	:31¾	:32¾	:31¾	2:11¾
Second	:34¾	:32	:34	:33¾	2:14¾
Third	:34	:32½	:34¾	:33¾	2:14¾
Fourth	:34	:32½	:34	:32	2:13

Four heats in 8:52¼. Average time, 2:13 1-33.

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Atlantic King, $50; Alvin Swift, $35; Fleetwood, $25; Tip O'Tip and Two Strike, $15 each; Nuthurst, $10. Books: Atlantic King, 2 to 5; Alvin Swift, place, evens. Mutuals paid $3.60.

Second heat—Auctions: Atlantic King, $100; field, $70. Books: Atlantic King, 2 to 5; Two Strike, 5 to 1, place, evens; Alvin Swift, place, evens. Mutuals paid $3.70.

Third heat—Auctions: Two Strike, $50; field, $70. Books: Atlantic King, 2 to 1. Mutuals paid $5.70.

Fourth heat—Auctions: Atlantic King, $50; field, $10. Books: Atlantic King, 3 to 5. Mutuals paid $2.50.

Dancourt's Shabby Breeders' Stakes.

The valuable Breeders' Futurity Stake for 3-year-olds and worth $1,850 furnished a surprise. Only three came out for it. The natural favorite was Fuller Bros.' Patron filly Luzelle, 2:16¾. She won the first heat, but was evidently off, failed to get into it, and made a fatal mistake in the third, and was beaten by S. A. Brown's Ambassador colt Dancourt. It was the cheapest high-priced race on record.

The summary follows:

Breeders' Futurity Stakes, 3-year-olds, trotting; $1,850.

S. A. Brown & Co.'s blk. c. Dancourt, by Ambassador—Lowland Girl, by Legal Tender Jr. (W. Maloney)..... 2 1 1
F. D. and C. C. Fuller's b. f. Luzelle, by Patron —Rachel Ray (C. Fuller)..... 1 2 3
Du Bois Bros.' ch. f. Mary, Magdalen—Magdalina (Trotter)..... 3 3 2

TIME.

Heat.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	Mile.
First	:34½	:33¾	:35¾	:35¾	2:19¾
Second	:36¾	:34	:35¾	:36¾	2:22¾
Third	:36¾	:34¾	:34¾	:36¾	2:22¾

BETTING.

First heat—Auctions: Luzelle, $25; field, $7. Books: Luzelle, 1 to 5. Mutuals paid $2.40.

Second heat—No auctions. Books: Luzelle, 1 to 5; Dancourt, 3 to 1. Mutuals paid $4.70.

Third heat—Auctions: Dancourt, $25; field, $23. Books: Dancourt, 3 to 5; Luzelle, evens. Mutuals paid $2.40.

Magna Wilkes' Consolation Race.

The Hopeful Stakes, consolation race for 2-year-olds, trotting, purse $200, was the shabbiest of all the shabby consolations of the meeting. Of the two bad starters Magna Sphinx was the better, and won in two heats. There was no betting on the event. Its summary follows:

Consolation, Hopeful Stakes, 2-year-olds, trotting, purse $200.

Sutherland & Benjamin's b. c. Magna Sphinx, by Sphinx—Belva Ann (Marvin)..... 1 1
F. W. Connelly's b. f. High Form, by Baronial—Kittie B. (Beers)..... 2 2
Time—3:05¾; 2:58¾.
Two heats in 6:04¾; average, 3:02¼.

FAST RACES AT FOND DU LAC.

Gold Mine and Ethel B. Both Win Heats in Track Record Time.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The track record of 2:18¾ was smashed twice today, Gold Mine making a mark of 2:17 in the 2:35 pace and Ethel B., 2:16¼ in the 2:18 trot, which was left unfinished on account of darkness. The summaries:

2:50 class, trotting, purse $400:

Phil O., b. g., by Jim Swigert	1	1	1
American Boy, r. g., by Eagle Bird	3	4	2
King Swigert, b. h., by Swigert	2	3	5
Clara S., b. m., by Phallas	4	5	3
Prince F., b. g., by W. H. Grout	5	2	4
Dictum, b. h., by Edict	6	6	6

Time—2:25¼; 2:27; 2:25¾; 2:26¾.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $500:

Hannis J., ch. h., by Hannis	3	3	1	1
Gold Mine, b. h., by Harry Golddust	1	1	2	2
Fife, b. m., by Sinaster	2	2	3	3

Time—2:17; 2:25¼; 2:26¾; 2:25¾; 2:26¾.

2:18 class, trotting, purse $500:

Ethel B., ch. m., by Bonnie McGregor	1	1	6
Racine, g. g., by Pilot Medium	2	2	1
May Douglass, g. m., by Fred Douglass	6	7	2
Maverva, g. m., by Pilot Medium	3	4	3
Winnie H., b. m., by War Eagle	4	3	4
James L., b. g., by Dexter	5	4	4
Wayward, bl. m., by Gov. Sprague	7	5	5
Alta, b. m.	8	8	8

Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:19¾.

MUCH SPEED AT OLD MYSTIC.

Ora Wilkes and B. B. Win Fast Races—Pacers in a Postponed Battle.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—There was a big crowd at Mystic Park today. Favorites took the honors in the other races, but the 2:23 class was unfinished after four heats, Thetis and Grover Cleveland each taking two heats. The summaries:

2:21 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Ora Wilkes	1	1	1
Edgardo	2	4	2
Charles Dorsey	3	2	3
Eiyrina	10	3	4
Athlete	4	7	9
Ruth Wilkes	7	6	7
Alice Wilkes	5	5	10
Louis P	6	8	6
Wonder	9	9	8
Prince McMahon	7	10	8

Time—2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:17¾.

2:13 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

B. B	2	1	1
Bayard Wilkes	1	2	4
The Dude	4	3	2
Bunco Jr	3	3	5
Chromo	7	6	3
Budd Doble	5	4	6
Merry Legs	6	5	7

Time—2:13; 2:12¾; 2:14; 2:13¾.

2:23 class, trotting, purse, $1,000 (unfinished):

Thetis	1	2	1
Grover Cleveland	4	1	4
Adah Look	2	3	2
Tom Jacobs	5	5	3
Quarterstretch	3	4	6
Pure Wilkes	6	6	5
Clontarf	7	7	7
Joe Alcyone	8	8	8

Time—2:19¾; 2:18¾; 2:20; 2:21¾.

Insolvent Company's Time Checks.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 14.—The thirty employés of the Iron River Brownstone company came into town today, having been discharged and given time checks in lieu of cash for payment. These they would be glad to exchange for coin, but, as the company assigned immediately after discharging them, there is no prospect of doing so. The men say their foreman first made their checks payable Dec. 1. To this they demurred, and, when he insisted, they got a chain and manifested an intention of hanging him. The company was capitalized at $100,000. Assets, $40,000; liabilities, $20,000.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

For steady nerves and good sleep use Bromo-Seltzer. Contains no Anti-Pyrine.

RUDOLPH IN FRONT.

HE MEETS AND DEFEATS BANQUET IN THE WOODLAWN.

The Race a Good One and Mike Dwyer Loses a Fortune on His Old Iron Gelding—Tammany Himself Again Works on After His Victory and Is Ready for Lamplighter — Their Match Falls Through—Peter the Great and Wernberg Run a Dead Heat.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Rudolph gave the talent good cause for complaint at Gravesend today, for he upset a red-hot favorite by beating Banquet in the Woodlawn handicap at a mile and three-sixteenths. "Mike" Dwyer thought he had a real good thing in Banquet, and he and his followers backed the horse to a standstill, making him a hot odds-on favorite, Strathmeath had some little support, but the others, including Rudolph, were practically friendless as far as the general crowd was concerned.

Terrifier jumped away in front, but was forced to drop into second place in the race round the upper turn. He rushed to the front as soon as they swung into the back stretch. Then, aided by Young Lamley, he gave a grand exhibition of the Daly system of dying in front. He was in trouble as soon as they were headed for home. Rudolph, who had been pushing him hard, then took matters in charge and, staving off Banquet's grand rush, won a good race quite handily by a length. Banquet managed to get up in time to beat Strathmeath a head for second money.

Marcus Daly's great colt Tammany made his reappearance today in the sweepstakes at a mile and a sixteenth, for which he was favorite at a prohibitive price. He really had nothing to beat, but he strode through his field in such commanding style that all were convinced that he had entirely regained his old form.

Tammany Worked On After He Wins.

Tammany was worked out after the race, going to the mile and a quarter mark quite easily in 2:08 4-5 and easing up at the mile and five-sixteenths in 2:15. That he will give Lamplighter a tussle when they meet in the first special Saturday there can be no manner of doubt. Tammany is undoubtedly meant for the rich stake. Lamplighter was withdrawn from the Woodlawn Handicap today on purpose to meet Tammany Saturday. The meeting of this pair will be one of the greatest events in the turf history of 1893. The proposed match between Tammany and Lamplighter has fallen through. Matt Byrnes agreed to match Tammany against Lamplighter for $10,000 a side. G. Walbaum, the President of the Hudson County Jockey club, is the owner of Lamplighter, and refused to run him in a match on any but his own track. Matt Byrnes refused to listen to further negotiations.

The other races today were of the common kind, except perhaps the five-furlong scramble for 2-year-olds, in which the favorite, Peter the Great, could do no better than run a dead heat with Wernberg. The stakes were divided, as neither owner cared to risk the harmful effect of a run-off.

With only three starters in the heavy handicap at three-quarters of a mile Fairy was a tremendous favorite, but she got the verdict only after the hardest kind of a tussle with Top Gallant.

The Willow Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies at three-quarters of a mile, proved an easy acquisition for the favorite, Stonenellie, who won in a great gallop, with Flirtation second, and Melody third.

Michael was first choice in the selling race at a mile and a sixteenth, but the best he could do was to run third to May Win and W. B.

How the Horses Won in Their Races.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 14.—Track fast. First race, a sweepstakes for all ages, $750 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:15¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Fairy, 114	3	2½	2½	1nk	1½	1nk	Simms
Top Gallant, 102	2	3	1½	1½	2h	2h	Midgley
Roslyn, 112	1	1h	2½	3	3	3	Irving

Good start. Won driving.

Scratched—Mary Stone, 110 pounds; Madrid, 108.

Betting—Fairy, 1 to 5; Roslyn, 9 to 2; Top Gallant, 15 to 1.

Winner—Bay Mare 5, by Argyle—Fairy Rose.

Second race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, allowances, one mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:48.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Tammany, 103¾	5	4	4	2½	1½	1½	Midgely.
Mary Stone, 107	1	5	5	4	2½	2½	Doggett.
Victorious, 112	4	11	2h	3h	3h	3nk	Lamley.
Soundmore, 113	2	3h	3½	3nk	3nk	4	Taral.
T. Blackburn, 102	3	2½	1½	1½	5	5	Irving.

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Marshall, 100 pounds; The Ironmaster, 107.

Betting—Tammany, 1 to 6; Tulla Blackburn, 10 to 1; Soundmore, 12 to 1; Mary Stone, 13 to 1; Victorious, 40 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut colt, 4, by Iroquois—Tullahoma.

Third race, the Willow Stakes, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, $1,250 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:15¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Stonenellie, 105	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Midgely.
Flirtation, 120	3	3h	3h	3h	2h	2h	Miller.
Melody, 120	1	5	5	5	4	3	Littlefield.
Beldemere, 120	4	2h	2h	2h	3h	4	Taral.
Baroness, 106	7	7	7	7	7	5	Simms.
Lightfoot, 106	6	6	6	6	5	6	Bergen.
Clementina, 105	9	9	9	9	9	7	Lamley.
Anna Mayes, 105	5	4	4	5	6	8	Irving.
Lorena Mac, 105	8	8	8	8	8	9	Noble.

Fair start. Won handily.

Scratched—Gertie, 105 pounds.

Betting—Stonenellie, 6 to 5; Flirtation, 11 to 5; Anna Mayes, 6 to 1; Clementina, 10 to 1; Beldemere, 12 to 1; Melody, Baroness, 20 to 1 each; Lightfoot, 40 to 1; Lorena Mac, 60 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut filly, by Stonehenge—Nell.

Fourth race, Woodlawn Handicap for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,500 added, one mile and three-sixteenths. Time, 2:01¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Mi.	Fin.	Jockey.
Rudolph, 110	3	3½	4	4	2nk	1½	Irving.
Banquet, 116	5	5	5	4½	1½	2nk	Simms.
Strathm'th, 114	4	6	6	3nk	3½	3½	Taral.
Terrifier, 92	1	2h	3½	1½	1½	4	J. Lamley.
Lowlander, 112	2	1½	2h	2h	4	5	Jones.
Picknicker, 107	6	4	4	6	6	6	Pickering.

Fair start. Won easily.

Scratched—Lamplighter, 130 pounds; Kilkenny, 100.

Betting—Banquet 7 to 10, Strathmeath 3 to 1, Rudolph 6 to 1, Lowlander, Terrifier 20 to 1, Picknicker 25 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut gelding, 5, by Fonso—Eva S.

Fifth race, a sweepstake for 2-year-olds, $600 added, five furlongs. Time, 1:02¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Wernberg, 113	3	3nk	3½	2½	2½	0*	Taral.
Peter the Great, 113	1	2nk	1½	1½	1h	0*	Doggett.
Sam Lucas, 118	5	7	7	4	3½	3½	Midgley.
Lucky Dog, 118	6	4	2h	3h	4	4	Overton.
Fondolin, 110	7	6	5	6	5	5	Bergen.
Elia Smith, 110	4	5	6	5	6	6	Noble.
Gertie, 110	2	11	11	7	7	7	J. Lamley.
Marie, 100		Left at the post.					Carter.

*Dead heat.

Bad start. Driving finish.

Betting—Peter the Great, 4 to 5; Wernberg, 11 to 5; Fondolin, 10 to 1; Lucky Dog, Sam Lucas, 15 to 1 each; Elia Smith, 20 to 1; Marie, 60 to 1; Gertie, 100 to 1.

Winners—Peter the Great, bay colt, by Brutus—Bonnie Jean; Wernberg, bay colt, by Muscovy—Holmdel.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, one mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:49¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Mi.	Fin.	Jockey.
May Win, 102	5	7	7	7	3nk	1nk	Midgley
W. B., 100	7	5	3½	2½	2h	2h	Penn
Michael, 108	3	2h	4	3h	4	3nk	Doggett
Forerunner, 102	3	5	3h	6	2h	4	Irving
Now or Never, 98	6	6	6	5	7	5	Overton
Ironmaster, 109	4	4	5	6	6	6	Littlefield
Coquette, 98	8	8	5	4	8	7	Carter
Clio colt, 90	1	11	8	8	5	8	J. Lamley

Fair start. Won driving.

Scratched—Wormser, 87 pounds.

Betting—Clio colt, 3 to 1; Michael, 5 to 1; Coquette, May Win, 4 to 1 each; W. B., 15 to 1; Forerunner, 20 to 1; The Ironmaster, 25 to 1; Clio colt, 50 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut gelding, 5, by Richmond—Mayfield.

Friday's Brooklyn Track Race-Card.

First race, one and one-eighth miles, handicap—Kildeer, 100 pounds; Nomad, 100; Long Beach, 95; Lizzie, 94; Deception, 94.

Second race, six furlongs, handicap, 2-year-olds—Kentigerina, 110 pounds; Dorian, 110; Queenlike II., 106; Julien, 105; Ormus, 97.

Third race, six furlongs, 3-year-olds—Tiny Tim, 115 pounds; Queen Isabella, 112; Olivia, 112; Jordan, 112.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Tammany, 122 pounds; Raceland, 119; Illume, 110; Experience, 110; Sir Matthew, 110; Shenandoah Maid, 97.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—Modesta, 113 pounds; Armitage, 108; Long Shanks, 108; Anawanda, 104; Fa Juive, 103; Frog Dance, 103; Tenacious, 103; Kazan, 102; Gold Dollar, 102; Master Murray, 100; Factotum, 98; Pennsless, 95; Manoa, 94; Little Mat, 93; Wood Nymph, 90; Jack Joyner, 90.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Little Billy, 114 pounds; Walcott, 109; Speculation, 107; Sonoma, 104; Lorimer, 104; Gray Eagle, 104; Astoria, 103; Quiver, 103; Shadow, 100; Old Tom, 99; Shelly Tuttle, 93.

Seventh race, five furlongs—Tormentor, 117 pounds; Wah Jim, 115; Judge Morrow, 110; Addie, 106; Uncle Jess, 106; Gold Dollar, 105; Artillery, 105; Minnehaha, 103; Saragossa, 101; Tigress, 100; Edith Belmont, 97.

Louisville Pooling on Brooklyn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Friday's Brooklyn events was as follows:

First race—Nomad, $20; Deception, $15; Kildeer, $8; Long Beach, $5; Lizzie, $5.

Second race—Kentigerna, $20; Dorian, $15; Queenlike II., $10; Ormas, $6; St. Julien, $5.

Third race—Jordan, $15; Olivia, $6; Tiny Tim, $6; Queen Isabella, $4.

Fourth race—Tammany, $25; Raceland, $12; Sir Matthew, $6; Experience, $5.

Fifth race—Tenacious, $15; Armitage, $10; Fa Juive, $10; Kazan, $10; Factotum, $8; Longshanks, $6; Little Mat, $5.

Sixth race—Speculation, $20; Quiver, $12; Walcott, $8; Shadow, $8; Sonora, $6; Grey Eagle, $5; Lorimer, $4; Astoria, $4.

Seventh race—Tormenter, $20; Addie, $10; Tigress, $10; Uncle Jess, $8; Wah Jim, $6; Artillery, $6; Judge Morrow, $5; Gold Dollar, $5; Minnehaha, $5; Saragossa, $5; Edith Belmont, $2.

FREE COINAGE IS A FAST COLT.

He Paces a Mile at Le Mars in 2:11¾—Duroc Wilkes' Good Race.

LE MARS, Ia., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The attendance, weather, and condition of the track were superb today. The features of the day were the $2,000 3:00-class trotting race, and the trial of Free Coinage, by Steinway, to beat the world's pacing record for 3-year-olds. Free Coinage made the mile in 2:11¾, beating the record over a regulation track. Manager's 2:11¼ was made over a kite track.

3:00 class stake, trotting, for 3-year-olds, $1,000:

Agatha, b. m.	1	1	1
Nanny Wilson, blk. f.	2	3	4
Ollie K., b. m.	3	2	2
Charlie Boggs, blk. c.	4	5	3
Blanche N., ch. f.	5	4	5
Belle of Macon, s. m.	6	6	6
Judge Keyes, s. h.	dis.		

Time—2:24¾; 2:28; 2:27¾.

2:25 class stake, trotting, purse $1,000:

Brown Dick, br. g., by Sorrel Cloud	1	2	2	1	1
Dan Velox, br. g.	3	3	1	2	3
Bettie King, b. f.	2	4	3	3	2
Fashion's Maid, b. m.	4	3	dis.		

Time—2:20¾; 2:18; 2:19¾; 2:18; 2:18.

3:00 class, trotting, purse $2,000:

Duroc Wilkes, ch. h., by Garnet Duroc	2	1	1	1
Charles Hoyt, b. h.	1	2	3	3
Nickel Plate, b. g.	3	3	4	4
Dr. Hall, b. g.	4	4	2	2
Alcryone, g. h.	dis.			

Time—2:21¾; 2:19¾; 2:23¾; 2:21¾.

Harness Racing at Rushville, Ind.

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The fair was a success today, the attendance being large. The race summaries:

Yearlings, trotting, purse $100:

Charles G. C. h., by Brunswick—dam by Lumps	1	1
Russell Blue, by Lord Russell—dam by Blue Bull	2	3
Jump Spun, by Jay Bird—dam by Lumps	4	2
Wilson A., b. m., by Mambrino Patchen	3	5

Time—1:50; 1:25¼.

2:35 class, trotting, purse $150:

Silver Maid, b. m., by Rinks Silvertail	1	1	1
Jeffersonian, by Ajax—dam by Gray Tom Hal	2	3	3
Duke of Kent, c. h. by Ajax—dam by Harry B.	3	2	2
Mica, ch. m., by Mikegan—dam by Boslick Almont	dis.		

Time—2:34½; 2:33¾; 2:35¾.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $150:

Nellie F., b. m., by Antros, dam by Roger Hanson	1	1	2
Nettie Swan, br. m., by Dr. Herr, dam by Accidental	2	2	1
Billy Carr, b. h., by Mambrino, dam by Smuggler	4	3	3
Henrietta, b. m., by Hollywood, dam by Velox	3	4	4

Time—2:25¾; 2:29; 2:28; 2:28¾.

Two-year-olds, pacing, purse $200—George Wallace, by Gambetta Wilkes, dam by Red Wilkes, won; Arrow Wilson, by Arrowwood, dam by Jim Wilson, second.

Three Winchester (Ky.) Harness Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—This was the third day at Winchester and three good races were on the card. The summaries:

2:25 class, pacing, purse $500:

Tom McGregor, b. h., by Robert McGregor (Margraf)	1	1	1
Miller Ward, b. h. (Bardwell)	2	2	2
Alfred, b. g. (Brown)	dis		

Time—2:20¾; 2:24¾; 2:27¾.

3:00 class, trotting, purse $500:

Simonetto, b. m., by Simmons (Ferguson)	1	1	1
Sacazza, b. m. (Beachey)	2	2	3
Penelope, b. m. (Marders)	3	3	4
Vanity, b. m. (Bowerman)	4	4	2
Blackwood Belle, b. m. (Bedford)	5	5	5

Time—2:29¾; 2:27; 2:29.

Green race, trotting, purse $300.

Eufin, b. m., by Four on Wilkes (Hedges)	1	1	1
Ciara G., b. m. (Bowerman)	2	3	2
Chenilworth, b. g. (Stone)	4	2	3
Red Jack, b. h. (Moss-Dyer)	3	4	4

Time—2:24¾; 2:30; 2:28¾.

HARNESS RACES ON MINOR TRACKS.

Trotters and Pacers Go Fast on the Courses of Several States.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The second day's races were attended by an immense crowd and the track was fast. The effort to break the track record of 2:18 in the 2:15 pacing race failed. Best time, 2:18½. The results:

2:15 class, pacing, purse $300—John R., by Wild Tom won, Seigiar second. Best time, 2:18¾.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $250—Billy Penn won, Pena second, Mattie third. Best time, 2:28¾.

2:50 class pacing, purse $150—Pearl L., won; Reward L. second, Little Jeff third. Best time, 2:23.

Running, mile heats, purse—$150—Mack won, Charley Russell second. Best time, 1:51.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The track was fast, 3,000 spect

TILSIT'S GREAT RUSH.

LAZZARONE PUT TO A DRIVE TO BEAT CUSHING'S COLT.

Only Two Go to the Post for the Ontario Stakes, but a Horse Race Is the Result—Dollikins, at Long Odds, Takes the Heat Race—Romair, at 15 to 1, Gallops Over a Field of Dogs—Oakwood and Louise at Odds On Win—Weights and Entries for Today.

Those who went to Hawthorne yesterday expecting to see Lazzarone have a big gallop in the Ontario Stakes were agreeably disappointed.

True he was a 1 to 4 shot, but those who were on at that price must have had a flutter-ing about the heart when they saw Martin go to the whip at the distance and drive the colt out under the wire to win by a neck.

Motor and Libertine were scratched, leav-ing only Tilsit to meet Lazzarone. The latter led into the stretch and apparently had the race at his mercy. An eighth out, however, Covington brought Tilsit up with a rush and the finish to the wire was of the ding dong kind, Lazzarone just winning.

Forty-sixth Day, Sept. 14, Hawthorne Summer Meeting. Day Hot. Track Fast.

589 First race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:17. Start good. Won easily, second handily. Winner by Harry O'Fallon—Silpalong.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
618	Oakwood, 110	2nk	2h	1nk	1d	1d	Martin	J. E. Cushing	1-3	1-4	out
566	Mill Boy, 110	2d	3d	2d	2d	2d	Madison	W. A. Smith	4	8	3-5
563	Single, 97	1h	5	3	3h	3d	Covington	B. Schreiber	6	8	3-2
565	Salvador, 100	6	1½	4	4	4	Fisher	George Carroll	10	15	3
564	Road Runner, 100	4	4	5	5	5	Tucker	Antrim Stable	100	100	20
605	September, 97	5	6	6	6	6	E. Johnson	Leigh & Rose	50	100	30

590 Second race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:18¾. Start good. Won handily, second handily. Winner by Elias Lawrence—Wild Rose.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
561	Hedge Rose, 4 (103)	9	11	7	1nk	1d	Macklin	J. G. Brown & Co	3	2	4-5
553	Lord Lonsdale, a (106)	11	7	5	2½	2d	Tucker	W. T. Spicer	4	15	6
570	Annie Race, a (103)	1½	1½	1½	3d	3d	Dwyer	S. S. Hall & Co	3	6	2
572	Ziska, 5 (107)	10	9	6	5	4	R. Smith	Helena Stable	6	10	4
575	Sonoma Boy, 4 (108)	3d	5	4	4	5	L. Soden	T. Miles	10	60	20
560	Inkind, 3 (100)	2nk	6	8	6	6	Goodale	Memphis Stable	4	6	2
561	Lachlan, a (103)	8	8	13	9	7	Blair	C. A. Dukes	10	60	20
562	Bennie Annie, a (108)	12	13	14	7	8	Reed	A. W. Wright	10	60	20
553	Berta, 5 (103)	7	2d	3d	8	9	W. Flynn	J. S. Boise	100	100	20
573	Oak Forest, 3 (100)	13	12	11	12	10	Gardner	Gardner & Eldridge	6	10	4
576	Tudor, a (103)	2h	4	9	10	11	E. Taylor	Louis Ezell	6	7	2½
578	Fascination, 5 (103)	3d	2h	11	11	12	Covington	Flesh Stable	6	10	4
580	San Pueblo, 4 (103)	6	10	10	13	13	T. Murphy	J. Griffin	30	60	20
553	Cole Miller, a (107)	14	14	13	14	14	Connolly	Phenix Park Stable			

591 Third race, the Ontario Stakes, $1,000 added, a sweepstakes for colts and geldings, 2-year-olds, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:10¾. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Spendthrift—Spinaway. Scratched—Libertine, 123 pounds; Motor, 123.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owner.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
596	Lazzarone, 118	1d	1d	1d	1d	1nk	Martin	Leigh & Rose	1-8	1-10	
595	Tilsit, 114	2	2	2	2	2	Covington	J. E. Cushing	5	5½	

592 Fourth race, purse $500, for all ages, selling allowances, five furlong heats. Time first heat, 1:04½. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Luke Blackburn—Vanilla.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
578	Ivanhoe (a), 103	4	3nk	2nk	1h	1nk	Soden	R. Soden	8-5	8-5	3-5
561	Prince Regent (4), 103	6	6	6	7	2h	Covington	D. J. Covington	3	10	4
560	Dollikens (6), 100	5	7	7	6	2nk	Leigh	Ed Corrigan	10	12	4
560	Tentonic (4), 103	7	4	4	2nk	4	Madison	C. C. McCafferty	6	5	2
543	Mockahi (5), 97	2h	2h	3h	3d	5	Fisher	R. Ramsey	3	2½	4-5
568	Blizzard (3), 103	1½	1h	5	4	7	Goodale	D. J. McCarty	4	30	10
(561)	Prince Regent (4), 103	3h	5	8	6	6	Covington	D. J. Covington	3	3	2
13	Ronser (a), 100	Left at the post.					Fisher	R. Ramsey	10	12	5

Third heat—Time, 1:04. Start good. Won handily, second driving.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
560	Dollikens (6), 100	1h	2	2	2	1d	Leigh	Ed Corrigan	8-5	9-5	
576	Ivanhoe (a), 103	2	1d	1d	1d	2	Soden	R. Soden	1-3	1-2	

593 Fifth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Start fair. Won easily, second handily. Winner by Argyle—Rosette.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
575	Bishop, 4 (108)	2nk	1h	1d	1d	1d	Goodale	D. J. McCarty	5	10	4
561	Billy Boy (4), 106	1d	2h	2d	2d	2d	Fisher	M. Orth	12	15	6
561	One Dime (5), 106	2h	3h	3d	3d	3d	Madison	C. C. McCafferty	9-5	9-5	4-5
564	Miss Patton (5), 103	3d	4h	4h	4h	4d	Fox	Buddy Ross	10	10	4
561	Kalmazoo (4), 103	5h	72	81	5d	5d	Gardner	Highland Park Stable	40	15	6
521	Pretender (3), 97	4h	5d	5h	7	6d	E. Taylor	Pat Corrigan	3	4	3-2
573	Oregon Cyclone (a), 110	9	7	7	6d	7	R. Smith	J. Smith	12	100	30
561	H. Sherick (a), 104	11	11	6d	9	8	L. Soden	Shirley Stable	10	20	8
578	Bankrupt (a), 103	7	10	10	8	9	Covington	A. B. McLaughlin	3½	8	3-2
561	Molly (Fast), 105	10	9h	11	11d	10	Tucker	Nashville Stable	4	4	3-2
573	Jenell S. (4), 107	12	13	9d	10	11	Gemoets	W. H. E. Smith	8	20	8
	Waveland (3), 97	13	13	12	12	12	T. Murphy	Kenwood Stable	15	40	12
580	Gole (4), 110	8	8d	13	13	13	Connolly	F. Ryan	10	10	3

594 Sixth race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and up, seven furlongs. Time, 1:29¾. Won pulled up. second handily. Winner by Rotherhill—Tenerine.

										Betting	
Index.	Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(607)	Louise (4), 106	4	3d	1d	1d	1d	Goodale	Kentucky Stable	4-5	3-5	
557	Patrick (5), 104	2h	1h	3d	2d	2d	Martin	P. Dunne	6	7	2
565	Ferrier (3), 91	1h	2d	2h	3d	3d	Leigh	J. Rose	9-5	2	4-5
560	Foxhall (5), 107	3nk	4h	5d	5	4	Covington	W. Daniels	6	6	8-5
554	Spinaway (4), 94	5	5d	6	5	5	Soden	Soden & Blair	20	100	30
	Lady Nell (4), 94	6	6	4	6	6	Rehm	O. Bowers	30	200	60

Within a week Tilsit has run in a selling race, entered for $700, and yesterday with only four pounds the best of the weights he puts the best colt at the track to a drive to beat him.

Dollikins Takes the Heat Race.

The heat race at five furlongs produced an exciting contest. Ivanhoe was favorite at 8 to 5 and took the first heat in a drive from Prince Regent. In the second heat, however, Dollikins was in the stretch and coming on won handily. He took the third heat, the fastest of the three, easily. Before the first heat 15 to 1 could be had about Dollikins.

Oakwood had an easy thing of it in the opening event. Far outclassing the others, he won as he pleased, with Mill Boy second, Simile third.

Fourteen selling platers started in the second race, and Hedge Rose, the 2 to 1 favorite, won by two lengths from Lord Lonsdale, with Annie Race third.

Romair showed a wonderful improvement on his recent form by winning the fifth race with nothing near him except Billy Boy. One Dime, the favorite, was third.

Louise led the procession home in the last race in the good time of 1:20¼, which she could have lowered considerably if she had been extended. Patrick was second and Ferrier third.

Friday's Hawthorne Race Card.

First race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Index.	Horses and wts.	Wt.	Index.	Horses and wts.	Wt.
598	Nutwood	106	565	Bollinger	102
573	Fox	113	577	Jordan	102
513	Orbit	102		Bone Doctor	101
577	Sporting Gazette	102	544	Lucille Murphy	105
(580)	James Y. Carter	101			

Second race, one mile, handicap, for all ages:

Index.	Horses and wts.	Wt.	Index.	Horses and wts.	Wt.
594	First Ward	107	594	Major Tom	98
566	Silverado	99	573	Hawthorns	110
567	Dungarven	103	(585)	The King	106
594	Tiro	94			

Third race, 2-year-olds and upward, allowances, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
598 Zampost	110	(574 Tim Murphy	120
574 Percy	107	534 Bridal Veil	104
417 Zyra	107	Rienzi	97
(578) Ducat	111	585 Helter Skelter	109
536 Crawford	97		

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, ten pounds below scale, allowances, seven furlongs:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
598 Cyclone	102	578 Glee Boy	112
597 Frank Fuller	105	576 Pennyroyal	102
(576) Verdant	109	574 Prize	96
597 Spendthrift	99		

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs.

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
587 Franco	103	553 Mr. Barnes	109
113 Santa Catalina	103	113 Annie Martin	109
388 Surnett	103	Elsie R	101
503 Berta	103	Al Watts	110
578 Fascination	103	Julius Cæsar	109
Capriola	97	Tommy R	103
San Salvador	103		

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five furlongs:

Index.	Wt.	Index.	Wt.
Emma	105	587	Rambler	107
Mecklenburg	97	587	Alice D	103
Bill Howard	107		Pluto	103
Ansonia	106	580	Golo	110
Rosewood	105	503	Bandora	100
Bonnetta	101	519	Bijur	100
Viola Knight	97		Sir Charles	103

YOUNG CLAYTON HAD A GOOD DAY.

Marion G., Lady Jane, Anna, Gascon, Anthem, and Mollie M. Latonia Winners.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The papers this morning said that A. Clayton would be able to ride today by reason of a big boil in an awkward locality. All the same he rode three winners, and when he came to the last race people jostled and crowded each other to get a peep at Eyelet, Clayton's mount. The latter did look like a winner at the far turn, but even Clayton could not keep him in the lead and he finished unplaced. Five hot favorites won, the books being badly worsted. Twenty-five to a lady, a falling off of two. The weather was warm, and the track good. There was not a close finish except in the last race. Gascon far outclassed his field in the handicap, and it was surprising to see it so fast against him in the opening odds. He romped in, and so did Lady Jane and Anna. The 2-year-old Anthem in the Pepper string, was about the hottest top of the day, and it panned out well, for the filly beat an unwieldy field in easy fashion. The summaries:

First race, six furlongs—Marion G. (A. Clayton), 8 to 5, had everything her own way from start to finish and won in a romp by four lengths. W. L. Munson (Freeman), 5 to 1, the same distance before Kenwood (Costello), 15 to 1. Empress Frederick, Cardwell, Careas, Little George, and Miss Mosely unplaced. Time, 1:19¾.

Second race, seven furlongs—Lady Jane (Perkins), 3 to 5, led all the way and won a walk by four lengths. The Hero (Steppe), 5 to 1, three lengths before Mary Eyes (A. Clayton), 8 to 1. Hispania, Whitney, Brookful, and Santine unplaced. Time, 1:34½.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth—Anna (Clayton), 4 to 5, took the lead on the turn and won in a gallop by five lengths from The Sculptor (Porter), 8 to 1. Clementine (Perkins), 2 to 1, six lengths away, Purysear D. (Britton), 5½ to 1, twenty lengths back. Time, 1:54½.

Fourth race, one mile—Gascon (Clayton), 6 to 5, won in a canter by four lengths, Bessie Bisland (Mole), 6 to 1, a neck before Five (Carr), 10 to 1. Emmadale, 3 to 1, Linger and Pompeur unplaced. Time, 1:47.

Fifth race, five furlongs, 2-year-olds — Anthem (Clayton), 7 to 5, cantered in three lengths before Equator (Bowles), 15 to 1. G. B. Fox (Britton), 15 to 1, a close third. Miss Mamie, Frontman, Florence P., Jose Bob Neely, Norvin, Hampton, Ashland, Buckeils, Jennie Imbs, and Dovey Montrose unplaced. Time, 1:06.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Mollie M. (Carr), 8 to 1, won by a head in a sharp drive, Foreman (Perkins), 6 to 1, a neck before Ginnie C. (Coombs), 3 to 1, Eyelet (Clayton), 8 to 5, Rose Boy, Hume Boy, Foot Runner, and Deceit unplaced. Time, 1:20.

Latonia entries for Friday are:

First race, seven furlongs, selling—Carrie Pearsall, 110 pounds (T. Sloan), 4 to 5, won; Miss Thomas filly, 97 (Donohue), 15 to 1, second; Creole, 97 (H. Jones), 25 to 1, third. Time, :56. Western Star, Merrith, Lonsdale, The Kilt, Widow Clinton, Jr., Hercules, My Girl colt, Edward, Sappho, and Little Tug also ran.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Mary S., 89 pounds (Griffin), 5 to 1, won; Kentucky Lady, 91 (T. Sloan), 6 to 1, second; Melanie, 101 (H. Taylor), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:14¾. Dunn, Indigo, Dayboro, Joe Carter, Salisbury, Foxglove, Issie O., Canvass, Tita, and San Joaquin also ran.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Gloaming, 118 (Wilkins), 3 to 1, won; Copyright, 109½ (F. Donoe), 4 to 1, second; Liseig, 103 (Blake), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Julien and Rey del Mar also ran.

Fourth race, five and a half furlongs—Appomattox, 98 (Griffin), 6 to 1, won; Rose, 97 (Dillon), 8 to 1, second; 20 to 1, second; Maj. Joe, 103 (N. Hill), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:06¾. Maj. Daly, Brazos, Vocalize, Hardy Fox, and Dauntless also ran.

Fifth race, five furlongs—Sun Glimpse, 103 pounds (Blake), even, won; Sir Knight, 103 (Griffin), 3 to 1, second; Clarus, 98 (H. Jones), 40 to 1, third. Marie Stella, Come Home, Paulina, Fredericks, Eiberon, Briar gelding, Elizabeth, and Pocahontas also ran. Time, 1:01¾.

Sixth race, one mile—Rear Guard, 88 pounds (H. Taylor), 3 to 1, won; Harry Alonzo, 110 (J. Reagan), 6 to 1, second; Marmoss, 104 (Griffin), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:42¾. Panhandle, Lotion, Mirage, Lester, Key West, King Crab, and Plenty also ran.

Friday's Clifton entries are:

First race, seven furlongs—Cheddar, 112 pounds; Tom Flynn, 112; Merry Duke, 110; Characteer, 109; Seabird Lallah, 103; Old Pepper, 108; McCormack, 106; Adjourn, 106; Emblem, 106; Lizzie McDuff, 105; Baton, 104; Leonardo, 103; Pestilence, 103; Ora, 103.

Second race, 2-year olds, maidens, four and one-half furlongs—Phil Daly, 116 pounds; Annie G. Lily, 113; Zelita filly, 113; Lauteen, 113; Flory, 113; Kerama, 110; Hands Up, 106; King Joseph, 106; Quartz, 99; Flying Fish, 99; Willston, 98; Chamunka, 98.

Third race, five furlongs—Clement, 106 pounds; Sir Richard, 105; Willie McAuliffe, 105; Carnalite, 105; Day Trip, 105; Lamplighter, 105; Lamplighter colt, 102; Miss Nannie, 102; Wheeler, 99; Wang, 99; Fidget, 95; Ferrier Jouet, 95.

Fourth race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Logan, 114 pounds; Selina D., 112; Tartarian, 106; Fleurette, 103; Ella, 101; Osric, 95; Luray, 93; Clement, 93; Merry Duke, 90; Panway, 87.

Fifth race, two miles—Lucky Clover, 104 pounds; Laura S., 101; Baylor, 101; McMurtry, 101; King Leo, 90.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Elect, 105 pounds; Benjamin, 105; Priscilla, 102; Padre, 102; Van Wert, 102; Maude Kelly, 102; Bayberry, 102; Levena C., 102; Snowball, 102; Jim Fagin, 102; Marcellus, 102; Hazel, 102; Vocal, 102; Hazelhurst, 102.

BUT ONE GLOUCESTER CHOICE.

Blackwood, Dillon J., Owen Golden, Equity, Miss Richmond, and Musmee Win.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Sept. 14.—Though only two favorites won three of the other events went to second choices, who were well played at remunerative odds. The summary:

First race, six and a quarter furlongs—Blackwood, 110 (Foster), 5 to 1, won; Bet Tell, 110 (Hoy), 6 to 5, second; Shakspeare, 107 (Morrissey), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:24¾. John Arkins, Lottoon, Major Thornton, Maid of Richland, Harry Ireland, Long Knight, Jim Clare, and Michigan also ran.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Dillon J., 102 (Ham), 4 to 1, won; Lyndhurst, 102 (Jennings), 20 to 1, second; Bell of Fermoy, 99 (Corbley), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:27. Forget-Me-Not, Rightaway, Tommy Brophy, Surprise, Gladstone, and Viola also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Owen Golden, 106 pounds (Morrissey), 3 to 1, won; Jersey, 106 (Jennings), 6 to 5, second; Nattie Howard, 103 (Hanking), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¾. Shelah Ray, Matchless, Don Lucey, Capulin, Oregon, Josie Wells, Cloverdale, and Banie Mansfield also ran.

Fourth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Equity, 110 pounds (Foster), 7 to 1, won; Belisarius, 100 (Corbley), 10 to 1, second; Capt. Brown, 115 (Fitzsimmons), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:23¾. Wallace Ross, Lady Pulsifer, and Bill Barnes also ran.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Miss Richmond, 105 pounds (Ham), 6 to 5, won; Frank R. Hart, 98 (Nelson), 8 to 5, second; Chance, 101 (Williams), 8 to 1, third. Time, :58. David L. and Gene (imp.) also ran.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Musmee, 107 pounds (Morrissey), 6 to 5, won; Courtland, 113 (Lewis), 6 to 1, second; Johnny O'Connor, 110 (Goldger), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Fleet colt, Plevmar, Lord Murray, Bingham, Summit, Chickering, Tid Bit, Fermieal, and Rutamine also ran.

Friday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—False B., 112 pounds; Piedmont, 119; Go Lucky, 112; Poverty, 112; Irregular, 112; Barrientos, 112; Richal, 112; Alarm Bee, 112; Arizona, 112; Melinda, 119; Bonnie L., 119; Little Mid, 116; Estelle F., 113; Downcast, 96; Belle Blackburn, 95.

Second race, five furlongs, 3-year-olds—Jack Lovell, 107 pounds; Robin Hood, 101; John McGarrigle, 101; Sawdust, 101; Stansberg, 101; John O'Brien, 101; Eli, 101; Jolly Joe, 101; Dutch Oven, 98.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—Rhono, 102 pounds; Chauncey, 102; Glenall, 102; Darling, 99; Tar and Tartar, 92; Forget Me Not, 89.

Fourth race, seven and a half furlongs—Rancocas, 107 pounds; Hourl, 104; Bargain, 104; Needmore, 104; Fred Taral, 101; Markstone, 101; Stringfellow, 101; Idaho, 95.

Fifth race, half a mile, 2-year-olds—Control, 105 pounds; Courtney, 105; Duke of Fife, 105; Fannie B. colt, 105; Red Star, 105; Belle of Gloucester, 102; Truth, 102; Sub Rosa, 102; Ellen H., 102; Fluellen, 100; The Dude, 100; Beauty colt, 100; Mamie M., 97; Pomona Belle, 97.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Pessimist, 112 pounds; Boston Tommy, 112; Ballston, 112; Honeymoon, 112; Citizen, 112; Prohibition, 112; Capt. Wells, 112; Keyseer, 113; Charles Reed, 113; Deceitful, 109; Atlanta, 109; Flavilla, 109; Edith Van, 109; Amelia, 109.

Firm's Manager Said to Be a Forger.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—It was discovered today that Frank Miller of the implement firm of Miller & Wichman had forged eighty-four notes, aggregating $10,000. He was business manager of the firm and his partner was his uncle, who resides in the country and is tonight penniless, having trusted the business to Miller. Miller is supposed to be in Mexico. The names of some dead persons appear on these notes. The forgeries were in both English and German, and Miller was an expert at either. This firm assigned a few days ago and Miller at once departed. There are creditors in Chicago, South Bend, and several in Ohio who will lose all of their claims. Liabilities of the firm will reach $20,000.

NO RECORDS BROKEN.

GREAT SPORT FURNISHED BY THE AMATEUR UNION GAMES.

Stage Takes the 75-Yard Dash and Does a Great Piece of Sprinting—Mitchell Wins the Weight and Hammer Events and Sweeney Does a Good Performance in the High Jump—Desperate Finish in the 600-Yard Dash—Summaries of the Events.

The handicap athletic meeting given by the Amateur Union at the South Side grounds yesterday was a huge success from an athletic point of view. The attendance was not what it should have been, but Chicago is green at the game yet and must be educated up to its beauties. There were some brilliant bits of work done and the sport was first-class.

Stage's work in the seventy-five yard dash was a grand piece of sprinting. He won his trial, second trial, and the final heat all in 7 4-5, which is within one-fifth of a second of the record held by Luther Cary.

No record, however, made over the local track would stand on account of the banked corners making a great fall at parts of the track.

S. Liebgold of the Pastime Athletic club of New York took the three-quarter mile and ten-mile events both from scratch, but the

HARRY CORNISH.

lot opposed to him was too common to bring out his best efforts.

Champion Sweeney took the high jump from scratch, clearing 6 feet 1 inch. It is not quite patent why the jump should be placed across the field, far away from the view of the spectators. This defect should be remedied by Saturday.

Make a Desperate Finish.

The 600-yard run produced a desperate race. The field bunched up 100 yards from home, and Townsend of Detroit, Fry of Pittsburg, and Morris, the phenomenal middle distance colored champion of Philadelphia, drew away and fought out a desperate race. Townsend won by a narrow margin, while Morris and Fry ran a dead heat for the place, the latter falling across the tape exhausted. In tossing for the prize Fry won.

The time, 1:11 3-5, marked a great performance.

Champion Mitchell took both the hammer-throwing and fifty-six-pound weight, but Gray was beaten in the shot-putting by Riddell, a Chicagoan who had a liberal handicap. C. T. Louis 4 yards, won; F. J. Weedman, Chicago A. A., 9 yards, second. Time, :24.

Final heat—Goff won, Carcelon second, Clark third. Time, :52.

Two-mile walk—Starters: S. Liebgold, Pastime A. C., New York, scratch; W. F. Marston, Gloucester A. C., 20 seconds; Horace Coffin, Olympic A. C., San Francisco, 30 seconds; L. Collis, New York A. C., 25 seconds; A. J. Brinkman, Chicago, 1 minute 10 seconds; H. L. Lurkin, Olympic A. C., St. Louis, 1 minute 20 seconds. Liebgold won, Brinkman second, Collis third. Time, 15:19 3-5.

Six hundred yards run—Starters—A. J. Townsend, Michigan A. A., 25 yards; M. A. Baldwin, Riverside A. C., New York, 30 yards; F. B. Smith, Baltimore A. C., 35 yards; H. C. Fry Jr., Pittsburg A. C., 25 yards; H. D. Bannister, Boston A. A., 25 yards; S. Rosenheim, Baltimore O. C., 30 yards; W. H. Morris, Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., 8 yards; W. J. Scott, Chicago Y. M. C. A., 25 yards; Hugh Kent, A. C. and F. B. C., 30 yards; Charles L. Beares, Pittsburg A. C., 8 yards; F. R. Smith, Baltimore A. C., 35 yards; E. J. Quinnan, Scranton Turn-Verein, 30 yards. Townsend won; Morris and Fry ran a dead heat for second place. Time, 1:11 3-5.

Two-mile run, starters—T. P. Conneff, Holy Cross, A. C., New York, scratch; A. Amberg, Chicago, Y. M. C. A., 170 yards; J. Vernier, Philadelphia, Y. M. C. A., 220 yards; J. McGrew, Pittsburg A. C., 200 yards; William M. French, Seventh Regiment A. A., 180 yards; W. Joyce, Chicago, 180 yards; L. McGrew, Mill A. A., 300 yards; L. N. Rossiter, Chicago A. A., 100 yards; J. F. Keary, Chicago A. A., 100 yards; C. H. Bean, Suffolk A. C., 100 yards; E. R. Crouse, Scottish A. C., 220 yards. Bean won, Rossiter second, McGrew third. Time, 9:30¾.

Running broad jump—Starters: R. M. Cuming, Acorn A. A., of Brooklyn, 5 ft. 3 in.; A. Borens, Pittsburg A. C., 1 ft. 6 in.; C. A. Jarrett, Pittsburg A. C., 1 ft. 9 in.; R. C. Kumber, Dayton Y. M. C. A., 1 ft. 6 in.; H. K. Regal, Oberlin College, 2 ft. 6 in.; L. C. Lewis, Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 1 ft. 6 in.; C. Quackenoush, Washington Y. M. C. A., 9 in.; E. W. Goff, New Jersey A. C., scratch; E. Herr, Chicago, 2 ft. 9 in.; L. P. Sheldon, New York A. C., 6 in.; S. Cross, New York A. C., 1 ft. 3 in.; S. Farrant, Chicago A. A., 1 ft. 9 in.; F. J. Weedman, Chicago A. A., 1 ft. 9 in.; A. C. Clark, Chicago A. A., 9 in.; W. J. Feldkamp, Mass. C. C., 2 ft.; O. W. Shead, Boston A. A., 2 ft.; E. B. Bloss, Boston A. A., 2 ft. 3 in.; J. A. Le Roy, Michigan A. A., 2 ft. 3 in.; D. S. Austin, Detroit A. C., 2 ft. 3 in. Kumber won, 23 ft. 5½ in.; Regal, second; Bloss, third.

Throwing 56-pound weight—Contestants, J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., scratch; B. C. Davis, Varuna B. C., 5 feet; A. W. Johnson, Columbia A. C., 7 feet; George Riddell, Chicago A. A., 5 feet; Daniel Long, Baltimore A. A., Mitchell won, 34 feet 9 inches; Long, second, 30 feet 4 inches, with handicap; Riddell, third.

Running high jump—Starters—M. F. Sweeney, Xavier, A. C., New York, scratch; R. C. Krumbar, Dayton, O., 5 inches; R. H. Brooke, Pastime, A. C., St. Louis, 5 inches; G. Chaney, Harvard College, 5 inches; A. J. Hess, Chicago Turners, 5 inches; E. W. Goff, New Jersey, A. C., 1¼ inches; S. A. McComber, Suffolk, A. C., Boston, 3¾ inches; A. H. Green, Chicago, A. A., 2½ inches; Horace Wing, Chicago, A. A., 6 inches; A. C. Clark, Chicago, A. A., 5 inches; G. A. Miller, Detroit, 3¾ inches. Sweeney won with 6 feet 1 inch, Green second with 6 feet ½ inch, including handicap, Clark third.

Champion Mitchell at the Hammers.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer—Contestants—J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., scratch; B. C. Davis, Varuna Gesellschaft Club, Brooklyn, 18 feet; A. W. Johnson, Columbia A. C., Washington, 25 feet; W. Lantz, Pittsburg A. C., 25 feet; R. J. Glanini, New York A. C., 25 feet; George Riddell, Chicago A. A., 20 feet; Daniel Long, Baltimore A. A., 25 feet. Mitchell won, with 136 feet 11½ inches; Davis second, 136 feet 6 inches, including handicap; Biddell third, 132 feet 10½ inches.

Putting 16-pound shot—Contestants—H. Lutz, Grand Crossing A. C., 9 feet; E. J. Glanini, New York A. C., 3 feet 6 in.; J. S. Mitchell, New York A. C., 2 feet; George R. Gray, scratch; George Riddell, Chicago A. A., 4 feet 6 in.; D. B. Lyman Jr., Chicago A. A., 4 feet 6 in.; Daniel Long, Bank Clerks' A. A., 4 feet. Riddell won, with 44 feet 7 in., including handicap; Gray second, 44 feet 6 in; Glanini third.

Pole vault—Starters: R. M. Cuming, Acorn A. C., 12 inches; W. W. Hoyt, Roxbury Latin School, 3 inches; W. A. Stewart, Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., 9 inches; A. Collins, Philadelphia Y. M. C. A., 15 inches; P. H. Brooke, Pastime A. C., St. Louis, 2 inches; C. Quackenbush, Washington Y. M. C. A., 9 inches; George Casey, New Jersey A. C., 6 inches; R. Meidener, Michigan A. A., 3 inches; G. Faris, Michigan A. A., 9 inches; C. T. Bucholz, Bank Clerks' A. C., scratch; A. H. Culver, Chicago A. A., 12 inches. Stewart won, 11 feet 3 inches; Culver second, 11 feet 2 inches; Bucholz, third.

Tug of war—Acorn A. C. defeated Scottish A. C., pulling them off the ciests. Scottish A. C. defeated Pittsburg A. C. by 4½ inches. Acorn A. C. won final by default.

HOT RACING AT ST. LOUIS.

Maud, Whirl, Sull Ross, Expense, and Verge d'Or Win the Races.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 14.—It was so hot today that a hose had to be turned on the betting shed. The unterrified were out in great numbers and had a successful day. The summaries:

First race, five and one-half furlongs—Maud, 106 (Chamness), 7 to 1, won; Everett, 113 (Gorman), 5 to 2, second; Loftin Jr., 109 (Shilds), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:10. Alroy, Freedom, Long Branch, Patience, Stapleton, Germanic, and Highwayman also ran.

Second race, five furlongs—Whirl, 111 pounds (Jordan), 7 to 1, won; Hi Henry, 111 (Knapp), 5 to 2, second; Artie Fern, 115 (Shields), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:04. Gaidy Dick, Ean Claire, Electricity, Aunt Lida, Valencia, and Wynona also ran.

Third race, Appraiser's Stake, one mile and fifty yards—Sull Ross, 108 pounds (Jordan), 4 to 1, won; Borealis, 98 (Shields), 5 to 2, second; Kenwood, 101 (Merrick), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:46¾. Chimes, Bansach, Safe Home, Soldier, Henry Owsley, Linda, and Belfast also ran.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Expense, 107 pounds (Jordan), 9 to 5, won; Al Orth, 102 (Cole), 10 to 1, second; John P., 107 (V. Hughes), 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:10¾. Paul Dombey, Ed Finn, Lioncean, Berman, Mary G., and Vatch a Rose ran.

Fifth race, one mile—Verge d'Or, 108 pounds (J. Matthews), 4 to 1, won; Billy Sunderland, 99 (Armstrong), 5 to 2, second; Bonnie Byrd, 121 (Sargent), 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:43¾. Alphonse, Mezzotint, and Silver Heir also ran.

Friday's

OPENS A NEW ROUTE.

RAPPAHANNOOK WEIGHS ANCHOR ON FIRST TRIP TO LIVERPOOL.

Chesapeake and Ohio Ship Steams Out of Hampton Roads with a Cargo of Wheat, Cattle, Tobacco, Etc.—It Is the Advance Guard of a Fine Fleet of Six Freight Boats, Built to Ply Between Newport News and the British Isles—Of Much Commercial Interest.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The steamship Rappahannock today weighed anchor and steamed down Hampton Roads on its first trip to Liverpool. The sailing of this new vessel carries with it much meaning to the commercial world, for it marks the opening of a new route for commerce between the two continents.

This ship was built on the Clyde and is the advance guard of a fleet of six, the others of which are to follow within a few weeks. It reached here ten days ago. On this first trip across from the waters in which it was launched to the port from which it is to sail regularly it was freighted chiefly with the good wishes of its builders, and the return voyage marks really the beginning of the new line of transportation.

The boat is one of the new fleet built by the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship company, limited, which is an offshoot of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad company. For many years the State of Virginia has been stretching out toward the West for commerce, and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has been its strong right arm. For a long time there have been dreams of reaching eastward, too, and of building up a great land and water route of commerce which should unite at the Port of Newport News. There has been building here for several years a great system of docks and warehouses, and the custom-house statistics show a considerable foreign business has passed through this port for some years. That business, however, has been seriously hampered and sharply circumscribed by the fact that there has been no regular line of vessels connecting this port with the Old World. The business has been done chiefly by tramp steamers, picked up by this shipper or that, or chartered by the railroad company as cargoes accumulated, and the facilities for ocean shipment have therefore been considerably short of satisfactory, so far as regularity is concerned. All the equipment of a great port has been provided here, and it wanted only the regular line of steamships to make this route complete and bring it into immediate competition with every other Atlantic seaboard point.

Will Fly British Flags.

It was to meet this need that the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship company was chartered. The company was organized in England with a capital of $1,000,000 and with $750,000 5 per cent debentures. The railroad company subscribed $600,000 of the capital stock, in so doing maintaining a working control, and the construction of the new fleet was undertaken. Three of the six steamships will be the counterpart of this first arrival, the Rappahannock, the other two triplets being the Shenandoah and the Kanawha. The other three, the Appomattox, Greenbrier, and Chickahominy, are only slightly smaller boats and were built at West Hartlepool, England. Although all the boats will be distinctly under the control of American enterprise, they will fly the British flag and are being manned by British sailors.

The boat which sailed today marks an era in boat-building as well as an era in commercial transportation. It has been designed, together with the other boats of the fleet, on plans somewhat new—plans which have recognized everything that experience has to offer in the construction of freight carriers, and which have resulted in a fleet of boats which seafaring men grow enthusiastic over, and which they compare in the line of freight traffic with the best of the great ocean greyhounds in the passenger service.

The Rappahannock is of 2,500 tons net register. It has a carrying capacity of 6,200 tons dead freight. A special feature of its arrangement is the provision for carrying live cattle. It has stalls for 700 head of cattle, the arrangement of which is pointed to as a distinct advance in boat building for the trade. The two decks upon which the cattle will stand have cement floors, and there is every arrangement for comfort and air that the most humanitarian shippers could desire. Shipments from this side will be made up of grain, cattle, cotton, tobacco, and other produce. The first cargo consists of 40,000 bushels of wheat from Green & Co. of St. Louis, 370 head of cattle from Lehman & Co. of Baltimore, and 1,500 hogsheads of tobacco from Kentucky shippers, besides much miscellaneous freight.

Voyage in Twelve Days.

The other boats of the fleet will rapidly follow the Rappahannock and all will be in regular service by Dec. 1. Three of them will ply regularly between Newport News and Liverpool, the other three between this port and London. The Rappahannock made its maiden voyage in twelve days and it is expected that all the fleet will be able to maintain that rate of speed. When the boats are all in line a steamer will leave here every week, landing alternately at Liverpool and at London, and one will arrive from one or other of those ports weekly.

The officials of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway and the business-men of this community generally have built high expectations of the future of Newport News as a port of entry. These expectations have been held long, dating way back to the time when the Father of his Country predicted for this point one of the great harbors of the Atlantic coast. There was but little realization of these dreams until within a few years, but the recent progress has been rapid enough to satisfy the most sanguine. The natural advantages are such that it is little wonder that that every one familiar with the harbor has looked forward to a time when a great stream of commerce should flow through it. The port lays claim to advantages that are equaled by no other port on the coast which vessels easily reach in two hours from the docks. It is but twelve miles from the open sea. A vessel that leaves the dock here at the same time one casts anchor at Baltimore would be 500 miles at sea by the time the Baltimore ship first ran out among the whitecaps. There is only the straight path cut through Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake Bay between the docks and the ocean, which offers no excuse for tug or lighter and little for a pilot. Another claim for it is that it is a port never hampered by either undue cold or undue heat. There is no freezing up of the harbor, such as every Northern port had trouble with last winter. The climate probably offers more working days in which outdoor labor can be carried on without any inconvenience from the weather than does any other harbor on the Atlantic coast.

Harbor Can Float the World's Fleets.

The harbor itself is incomparable, great enough to float the fleets of the world, as it did at the late naval review, and with water deep enough to handle any vessel.

The owner of a tramp steamer with whom Capt. Parker, who is the Harbormaster here, was negotiating to carry a cargo, once asked him if the harbor was deep enough to float his boat.

"Deep enough to float it?" said Capt. Parker; "it's deep enough to sink it."

That's about the situation. A vessel can run its nose right up to shore in thirty-two feet of water at low tide, and there is not a bar to cross in coming into the docks. At the docks there is an average tide of only three and a half feet, so there is no going up and down hill with cargoes.

There has been built up here as the terminal of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway a complete and even elaborate system of piers, warehouses, and grain elevators. There is room on the docks for 1,500 cars of freight at once, to say nothing of the great coal piers, which are so large that there has been loaded from them in a single day 11,000 tons of coal, and a day's business of 6,000 or 8,000 tons is not a rarity. There is a grain elevator with a capacity of 1,600,000 bushels which cost $750,000 and has in it every appliance for the rapid and economical handling of grain. The method by which grain is conveyed from this elevator to the ships is peculiar and interesting. There are two great belts, each 1,800 feet long and perhaps eighteen inches wide, running to the end of the 900-foot piers. These belts are put in motion and a stream of grain poured on them and they carry it along to whatever point from which it is desired to send it into the hold of the vessel, and it is there neatly scraped off without the loss of a kernel. The working of this method of grain conveying is decidedly satisfactory. A single belt will handle 6,000 bushels an hour.

Road Is Both Old and New.

The line of railway which has built up these docks as its Eastern terminal is at once one of the oldest and one of the youngest great railroad companies in the country. In point of age it dates away back to 1836, when it was started as a branch connecting Richmond with the Fredericksburg road. It was gradually extended for years after that, but at the end of the war was left a wreck, and a wreck it continued through receiverships and financial complications of one kind and another. It was eventually extended to Cincinnati, and was just five years ago taken in hand by the Drexel-Morgan and Vanderbilt interests, who placed M. E. Ingalls at its head. So it was really just five years ago that the present road was born, for since the acquisition of its control by the present interests the road has been so completely rebuilt that there is actually nothing of the old road left but the right of way, and it has been rebuilt in a manner which cannot but surprise any one who for the first time sees the thoroughness of the work. A roadbed has been made which looks entirely out of place running through the easy going plantations of the Old Dominion.

There is a nicety of care marking this roadbed which makes it look like one of the samples of modern railroad beds exhibited in the Transportation Building. It is kept so clean from the growth of weeds that it looks like a path made by a landscape gardener. Ties are to be had at 30 cents apiece, cut right along the right of way, and this has led to making President Ingalls' boast, that it is the best tied road in America, a reality. The road has been laid with seventy-two pound rails and grades have been so cut down that President Ingalls also makes another boast that the grades are the lowest of any trunk line between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, and he challenges even the combined lines of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and New York Central to disprove that.

The greatest traffic of the road originating along the line is in the coal business. Out of the slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, through which the line passes, over 3,000,000 tons of coal are annually taken. A peculiarity of this coal traffic is that the mines are so situated that the coal is all hauled down grade. Coal for the seaboard is taken off the eastern slopes and you could turn a car loose at the mines and gravity would carry it 300 miles to the seaboard. The coal that is brought west also runs down grade for a long distance, being taken from the western slopes of the mountains. The company has thus been able to make a remarkable record in the way of its average train-load. For the last year the average train-load has been 283 tons, which is a tribute to low grades and good roadbed, and an explanation of how, in spite of exceedingly low rates per ton mile, the freight business has been made to pay handsome profits.

Flattering Increase of Earnings.

In the five years which the road has been under the present management the gross earnings have doubled from a little over $5,000,000 to more than $10,000,000. In the same five years the net earnings have been built up from $900,000 to $3,204,000.

The road's officials have high hopes of maintaining this remarkable increase, and they believe it is to be done largely through the medium of this new steamship line, which is to afford the outlet for Western produce and to offer a port of entry for foreign manufactures. They expect to draw to the line because of these new export facilities the shipments of a great radius west, north, and south from Cincinnati. Even from Chicago they offer the shortest line to the seaboard, while from points further west and south the route to the seaboard, they believe, offers decided advantages as compared with any other point of shipment. It is the belief that these claims are well founded that has raised the hopes of Newport News to such a high point and which makes the people here think that this new line of ocean transportation really marks an era in commercial affairs and one which the Mississippi Valley and the country further west has quite as much interest in as have the people here.

MYSTERY OF TWO EXCHANGED CORPSES.

Chicago Authorities Can Find No Trace at This End.

Concerning the tale telegraphed from Washington, Pa., and appearing in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, which stated that a wrong body had been shipped to a certain house, Chicago authorities say they know nothing of it; that if any mistake was made it was done outside of the city.

The story was that the Rev. J. S. Marquis, D. D., of Amity, Pa., died at Aledo, Ill., last Monday. The remains were sent to Amity. The Washington Presbytery then in session at his church adjourned to attend the funeral. When they reached the house they found that a stranger's body had been shipped from Chicago instead. No funeral was held. His friends know not what have become of his remains. The coffin in which the stranger's body is incased is a splendid one, but there is nothing on it except the words requiescat in pace.

The Chicago Health Department records as well as the books of the Coroner's office were carefully gone through. There has been no body sent from Chicago to Amity since last Monday, as shown by the records. Aledo is a station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road. Neither "2" baggagemen nor expressmen could throw any light on the matter.

A body is shipped in two ways—in baggage car, where one first-class fare must be paid for it and it must be accompanied by some one in charge, who also holds a first-class ticket, or it may be shipped by express, where the charges are double first-class rates. In either case this body would have been shipped through and not from Chicago. It may have been exchanged in some way in Chicago while being transferred from one depot to another, but this would be impossible to ascertain. Friends of the other dead man have not yet been heard from. The trail of the exchanged corpses must be picked up at the termini, Aledo and Amity, and the railway or express company which had the contract of transporting them will send tracers after them until both can be located and a re-exchange made.

FAIR PLAY FOR CHICAGO POSTOFFICE.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones Visits Col. Sexton.

Frank Jones, First Assistant Postmaster-General, was a caller at Postmaster Sexton's office yesterday. He is in the city to see the Fair, and incidentally came in to have a chat with the chief of the Chicago end of the department. Mr. Jones is an Illinois man and is possessed of a proper conception of the postal needs of the biggest office in his own State. Postmaster Sexton was in an excellent humor after his visitor had left for the Fair. "I explained very fully to Mr. Jones what our special needs are here," he said, "and he has responded very encouragingly and assured me that he will use his influence at least to see that Chicago receives fair treatment at the hands of the government."

Col. R. V. Beath of Philadelphia, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is at the Palmer House and will remain several days, taking in the Exposition.

Richard Harding Davis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, arrived at the Palmer House yesterday morning and spent the day at the Exposition.

Bishop George Worthington of the Episcopal diocese of Omaha is at the Auditorium with his family.

Mr. John A. Morris and wife arrived at the Auditorium Annex yesterday with a party of twenty people, half of whom are young ladies. Mr. Morris is the proprietor of Morris Driving Park at Westchester.

The Rev. Dr. James G. Mitchell of Lancaster, Pa., is at the Leland Hotel. He is one the presbytery who voted for the suspension of Dr. Briggs and he says the doctor will never be reinstated to fellowship as he so confidently expects.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

Oscar Wilde

Knew the Old Dominion Cigarette well when, in his story of "Dorian Grey," he says: "A cigarette is the perfect type of a perfect pleasure." What more can you want except a package of Old Dominion?

NEAL ON THE TARIFF.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN IN OHIO OPENED AT NEWARK.

Candidate for Governor Makes a Speech Declaring That the McKinley Bill Must Be Wiped Off the Statute Books, but Fails to Outline Any System of His Own—Bad Arrangements by Reception Committee—No One at the Depot to Receive the Candidates.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 14.—The Democratic campaign in Ohio opened here today. By a misunderstanding there was no committee at the depot to meet the speaker of the day when the train arrived and Mr. Neal with his Chillcothe escort was driven up town in carriages without any demonstration whatever. The weather was threatening and sultry during the forenoon but cleared up somewhat toward noon when there was a very creditable parade. A beautifully decorated platform was erected in front of the court-house for the speakers.

The grand marshal of the day was Judge S. M. Hunter. The Hon. William Veach, aged 80, an honored veteran of Democracy, was President of the meeting. Lawrence T. Neal, candidate for Governor; Col. W. A. Taylor, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; and other candidates for State offices, with State and local managers, were grouped on the platform. The main speech of the day was made by Mr. Neal. He said in part:

I have no personal claims to urge today. I come to plead the cause of the people, and it is not inappropriate that I should plead their cause in this place, where nearly 100 years ago, in 1797, were married my grandfather and grandmother, children of patriots and soldiers, who, in resistance to unjust taxation for almost seven long years, endured the hardships and encountered the dangers of the great struggle for freedom and free government by which independence was achieved for themselves and for us.

Two questions of great public interest, one temporary in its character and effects, but disastrous in the highest degree to the business of the country, the other farther reaching in its influence, fraught with the happiness and prosperity, or the political oppression and slavery, not only of this generation, but of generations yet unborn, now command our most thoughtful consideration. That which was prophecy has become history. We are now reaping the bitter harvest of Republican legislation. The Sherman silver law and the McKinley tariff law underlie the feeling of distrust and want of confidence which at this time pervade financial circles.

The greatest foe to the prosperity of the people is McKinleyism. So long as the Federal system of protective taxation is continued we can have no general and permanent prosperity in this country. To regain such prosperity we must apply the ax to the root of the evil with earnestness and vigor and forever destroy the McKinley plan of taxation. The law which befits the name of the Republican Governor of Ohio, which was passed by a Republican Congress and received the signature of a Republican President and which is now declared to be the successful embodiment of Republican principles, presented for the first time in the history of our government, naked and undisguised, the question whether taxes should be imposed for the payment of the expenses and obligations of the government, or for the purpose of creating and maintaining manufacturing establishments owned, operated, and controlled by private individuals, private corporations, trusts, and syndicates.

The claim of Gov. McKinley that the tariff tax is paid by the foreigner is utterly fallacious. He must admit that the foreigner pays no part of the $1,000,000,000 that goes every year as a bounty to the home manufacturers. It is as plain as that two and two make four that your merchant simply advanced the tariff taxes to the government and that the consumers not only repaid them to him but repaid them with his 25 or 50 per cent profit added thereto. The rich and the poor are not placed on an equality in their contributions of taxes under such as system. The taxes paid by them are not in proportion to their ability to pay.

The true principle of taxation would impose the highest duties upon articles of luxury and the lowest possible duties upon the necessaries of life, but the McKinley act reverses this principle and adopts the contrary one.

Mr. Neal appealed to his hearers to vote the Democratic ticket, and closed by saying:

Whether the party wins or loses the election in Ohio this year it will continue this fight for tariff revision, reduction, and reform until it shall break and destroy the grasp of the monopolists and protectionists upon the throats of the people, and give to us a system of taxation which, just and equal in its provisions, will blot out all discriminations and distinctions between one citizen and another and secure to each and all alike freedom from taxation to the fullest extent consistent with a pure, honest, wise, and economical administration of the government.

Do you suffer from indigestion? Many do, but all who use David Nicholson's Liquid Bread (St. Louis) find immediate and permanent relief.

Furniture Drapery Lace Curtains.

Our stock of Furniture and Drapery is complete in all details.
The prices are such that no better inducements can be offered by any one under any circumstances.
Visitors invited.
Furniture and Drapery made to order from special designs.

J.A.COLBY & SONS.
148, 150, 152, 154 WABASH-AV.
Factory, 85 to 89 Henry-st.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.

AUCTION!

MARTIN EMERICH & CO.,
261 & 263 STATE-ST.,
Will sell to the highest bidder
SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 9:30 A. M.,
A manufacturer's consignment of
General Household Furniture,
Actual First Cost Value, more than
THIRTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Sale peremptory.
MARTIN EMERICH CO.,
Auctioneers.

3000 BICYCLES
20 STYLES ALL NEW & PERFECT
AUCTION
Sales Daily, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
295 WABASH-AV.

JAS. H. WALKER Co
(RETAIL) WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
Chicago Title and Trust Company, Receiver.

The Court Commands Continued Cutting.

The Creditors' Committee from New York is here clamoring for cash—demanding money for their merchandise—and the Receiver responds with renewed and reinvigorated raids on prices. Today's quotations only hint at the hundreds of sacrifices to make selling swift and sure:—

Boys' Suits. For Friday and Saturday 122 double-breasted and single breasted Suits of Cassimeres and Cheviots—never before sold for less than $4.50—Receiver's price ____ **$2.45**

Boys' Single and Double Breasted Suits, autumn shades and weight—ages 4 to 15—usually sold for $5.50, $6.00, and $7.00—Receiver's price ____ **$3.45**

Boys' All-Wool Cheviot and Cassimere Suits—winter weights—all shades—only 74 of them—5 suits size 5—5 suits size 6—19 suits size 8—26 suits size 9—19 suits size 10—the cheapest suit in the lot sold for $7.50—Receiver's price ____ **$4.00**

365 Suits of all-wool imported blue and black Cheviots and fine dark mixed Cassimeres—Receiver's price ____ **$5.50**

Splendid showing of Boys' new Fall and Winter Ulsters, Capes, Overcoats, Double-Breasted Reefers, Jackets, etc., at Receiver's prices.

Men's Hats. Little-priced Hats—Receiver-priced Hats—up-to-date Hats—are creating a commotion. No chance of going wrong on price, or style, or quality buying here. See the great lots at **$1.19, $1.39, $1.69, and $1.89.** Investigate—compare!

The Great Third Floor Retail Jobbing Department sells you Dry Goods and Fancy Goods in small packages and pieces for much less than the usual wholesale prices. For instance—

White Bedspreads—Retail price 60c—wholesale price 52c—Receiver's 3d floor price ____ **25c**

No. 7 All-Silk Ribbons—retail price $1.00—wholesale price 80c—Receiver's 3d floor price ____ **46c**

Men's Merino Half Hose—retail price per box of 6, $1.50—wholesale price per box of 6, $1.25—Receiver's 3d floor price ____ **80c**

Men's Camel's Hair Underwear—retail price for box of 2, $2.00—wholesale price for box of 2, $1.50—Receiver's 3d floor price ____ **$1.00**

"Monarch" Shirts. "Anchor Brand Shirts—Wilson Bros.' and other good kinds—white and colors—at 59c, 75c, and 98c—are half and less. Ask any of the thrifty men who have carried off 18,650 of them the past fortnight. No more in the reserve stock rooms. Get in line—quick!

Kid Gloves. Ladies' 4-Button and Foster Lacing Kid Gloves—black and colors—Walker's price up to $1.25—Receiver's price ____ **59c**

Men's Street Gloves—new tans and browns—Walker's $1.00 quality—Receiver's price ____ **49c**

Store Open All Day Saturday.

Chicago Title and Trust Co., Receiver
Of James H. Walker Company.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Women's and Children's Shoes.

How easy it is to get an honest shoe when you know to whom to go!—nothing lacking in style nor comfort, above all quality!

Women's bright Dongola Shoes, button and lace, heavy soles and light, opera and common sense lasts—*usual retail price $4.00*, at ____ **$3.00**

Women's bright Dongola Shoes, button and lace, thin to heavy soles, square and narrow toes, patent tips, French cloth and kid tops, *usual retail price $5.00*, at ____ **$4.00**

Women's Fine Kid and Patent Leather Shoes, *the very finest made*, Five styles ____ **$5.00**

Girls' and Boys' "Wearlong" School Shoes, button and lace; sturdy, neat, comfortable ____ **$2.50**

Honest shoes are here, and no others.

Second Floor.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.
111 STATE-ST.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.

A STUPENDOUS SALE
—OF—
SILK WAISTS, SKIRTS, AND SUITS
At Half Usual Prices.

2,000 Fine Silk Waists, made from $1.00 Washable Surahs—actual value $5.00 to $7.50, at only ____ **$1.95**

5,000 Extra Fine Silk Waists, beautifully made from fine silks, in all styles, positively worth $7.50 to $15 each, at only **$2.98, $3.98, $4.50 & $5.00**
You will buy several of these.

SILK SUITS
Worth $50, $60, and $75 for ____ **$25.00**

300 beautifully made, ready to wear Silk Suits, made from extra quality fancy Glace Taffeta, fine Black Surahs, fine Silk and Wool Bengalines, and Gloria Silks, in blacks, colors, and fancies, positive values $45.00, $50.00, $58.00, $65.00, and $75.00, at only ____ **$25.00**

Beautiful Printed China Silk Suits, in black and white and navy and white, worth $35, at ____ **$16.50**

200 SILK PETTICOATS, beautifully made from fine silks, with one and two ruffles, real value $7.50 and $12.50, go at $2.98 and ____ **$4.98**

The above extraordinary low prices will cause the most rapid selling of Silk Waists, Skirts, and Suits ever known in this city.

We also invite your attention to the finest stock of DRESS SILKS and VELVETS ever shown in America. New Fall Styles now ready for your inspection—see our show windows.

They all know
You know it yourself
It never can change.
But never mind, now
Remember the name
Helps high and low
Helps big and little
Try it yourself

Wives and Mothers

Know that lard makes food too "rich" for children and delicate persons; that lard-cooked food is really unhealthy for everybody; and that its use tends to produce dyspepsia.

So long as lard is lard these things must be; but the unpleasant results of lard need now no longer trouble any one, for

COTTOLENE
The New Shortening,

is far better for every cooking purpose.

Cottolene is a pure, sweet vegetable product, which improves the cooking of the most expert, and promotes the good health of every member of the family.

Look into this matter for yourself. Investigate Cottolene at the World's Fair. (In the Agricultural Building.) Try it in your own kitchen, and be "up to the times" in this matter of good housekeeping.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails by all grocers.
MADE ONLY BY
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

THE FAIR

MILLINERY OPENING.

Display of the Latest Ideas in
TRIMMED MILLINERY
PATTERN HATS AND BONNETS || *Imported especially for this occasion.*

Also many pretty designs from our own workroom.

Today (Friday) and Saturday.

CALIFORNIA LAND FOR SALE
20,000 acres adjoining Monterey City, Cal. Suitable for various purposes, such as growing potatoes, peas, barley, oats, English mustard, sugar beets, apples, pears, apricots, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and for dairying and raising stock. Climate unsurpassed for healthfulness. Particularly suited for syndicate or purchase for colonization purposes. Address D. JACKS, Agent, Monterey City, Cal.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING
Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

VOICES OF PURITANS.

NEW ENGLAND ORTHODOXY REIGNS IN RELIGIOUS PARLIAMENT.

Joseph Cook Proposes a Plan for Universal Religion Which Is Essentially the Plan of Christianity—Edward Everett Hale and Lyman Abbott Speak of Their Doctrines—Dr. Mendes on the History of the Jews—Cardinal Gibbons' Masterly Address.

Today's program—10 a. m., Parliament of Religions, Hall of Columbus; Parliament of Religions, Scientific Section, Hall 3; Presentation of the Universalists' Church, Hall of Washington; New Jerusalem Church Congress, Hall 20; Congress of Lutheran Women, Hall 5; Theosophical Congress, Hall 8: 2:30 p. m., Parliament of Religions, Hall of Columbus; Presentation of the Universalists' Church, Hall of Washington; New Jerusalem Church Congress, Hall 20; Congress of Lutheran Women, Hall 5; 8 p. m., Parliament of Religions, Hall of Columbus; Presentation of the Jewish Church, Hall of Washington; New Jerusalem Church Congress, Hall 20; Congress of Lutheran Women, Hall 5; Theosophical Congress, Hall 8.

Three hundred pounds of New England orthodoxy were lifted up to the tips of sturdy New England toes and went down again on the platform until it trembled with the weight. A sturdy New England fist smote the speaker's desk until it almost tottered from its base.

"The case is too serious for mere courtesy. I go to every religion but Christianity and I find it lacking. I say to the representatives of every religion, 'Can you cleanse the red right hand of Lady Macbeth? Can you wash away the crimson stain of sin? Can you make the soul at peace with itself in the environments which surround it?' If you cannot answer these questions you do not come to this great Parliament of Religions with a serious and a sincere purpose."

It was the voice of New England orthodoxy speaking through the lips of the Rev. Joseph Cook of Boston. The face of the reverend orator grew red with the vehemence of his utterances. He tramped to and fro upon the stage; he thundered and he sighed so softly that his words scarcely reached the thousands who peered anxiously from the gallery. He poured out a torrent of denunciations so swiftly that it seemed like a dammed up river which had burst its bonds. He spoke so slowly that each word dropped like a plummet into the silence of the great Hall of Columbus.

Out in the audience orthodox voices, under their breath, were saying "Amen" to every period.

ST.-REV. J. J. KEANE.

The spirit of New England Puritanism dominated the entire day at the Parliament of Religions. In the morning the Rev. Lyman Abbott thrust the keen sword of his logic into the depths of human nature and showed cleanly cut the inherent religious principle which is a part of the birthright of every man. In the afternoon the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Puritan of New England Puritanism, spoke of the spiritual forces which have ruled the progress of humanity, and took occasion incidentally to glorify the New England philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson. From Boston also came the Rev. Dr. Rexford, a typical New England clergyman in appearance, who, however, cast aside any trace of New England or Puritan narrowness and presented a liberal and broad-minded paper on "The Religious Intent."

Incidentally there was a paper on "The Divine Basis of the Coöperation of Men and Women," the primal object of which seemed to be a justification on moral grounds of the righteousness of woman's suffrage. There were also able and interesting essays by profound thinkers of the Catholic, Jewish, and Buddhist faiths. Cardinal Gibbons told how "The needs of mankind are satisfied by the Catholic religion." Dr. Mendes of New York told over again the proud history of the Jewish religion, and the Rev. H. Toki of Japan read a scholarly and exhaustive history of Buddhism and its sects in the Japanese Empire.

But the ruling voice in the whole parliament for the day was the voice of the New England Puritan. It rose and fell and thundered and beat about the ears of those who listened until the mild and persuasive tenets of the gentle Buddha and the sharp logic of the Catholic Cardinal were alike almost forgotten. For the first time since the opening of the parliament a plan for the universal religion was proposed. Joseph Cook proposed it, and it was characteristic that he should define it as identical in all material points with the faith in which he believed.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ON CATHOLICISM.

Morning Session of the Parliament Brings Out Profound Addresses.

Greater than ever before was the crowd about the doors of the Hall of Columbus when the Parliament of Religions met yesterday morning. It early was found necessary to hold an overflow meeting, when the essayists repeated their papers before 500 or 600 interested listeners. As before the hall was intensely hot, and the fact that the people patiently stood the discomfort for hours testifies to the great interest which the parliament has excited.

Dr. Barrows called the session to order at 10 o'clock. After a moment of silent prayer Prof. Ritchie of New York, the Chairman, led the audience in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The Rt.-Rev. Archbishop Keane of Washington was presented to read the paper written by Cardinal Gibbons on "The Needs of Humanity Supplied by the Catholic Religion." A synopsis of the paper follows:

We live and move and have our being in the midst of a civilization which is the legitimate offspring of the Catholic religion. Before the advent of Christ the whole world, with the exception of the secluded Roman Province of Palestine, was buried in idolatry.

The religion of Christ imparts to us not only a sublime conception of God, but also a rational idea of man and of his relations to his Creator. All other religious systems prior to the event of Christ were national like Judaism, or state religions like Paganism. The Catholic religion alone is world-wide and cosmopolitan, embracing all races and nations and peoples and tongues.

It is the recognition of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Christ that has inspired the Catholic Church in her mission of love and benevolence. The object of this Parliament of Religions is to present to thoughtful, earnest, and inquiring minds the respective claims of the various religions, with the view that they would "prove all things and hold that which is good" by embracing that religion which above all others commends itself to their judgment and conscience. I am not engaged in this search for the truth, for, by the grace of God, I am conscious that I have found it, and instead of hiding this treasure in my own breast, I long to share it with others, especially as I am none the poorer in making others the richer.

Let us briefly review what the Catholic Church has done for the elevation and betterment of society:

1. The Catholic Church has purified society in its very fountain, which is the marriage bond.

2. The Catholic religion has proclaimed the sanctity of human life as soon as the body is animated by the vital spark. Infanticide was a dark stain on pagan civilization. The church has established infant asylums for the shelter of helpless babes who have been cruelly abandoned by their own parents, or bereft of them in the mysterious dispensations of Providence before they could know and feel a mother's love.

3. As the church provides homes for those yet on the threshold of life, so, too, does she secure retreats for those on the threshold of death. She has asylums in which the aged, men and women, find at one and the same time a refuge in their old age from the storms of life and a novitiate to prepare them for eternity. The Little Sisters of the Poor, whose congregation was founded in 1840, have now charge of 250 establishments in different parts of the globe; the aged inmates of those houses numbering 30,000, upwards of 70,000 having died under their care up to 1889.

4. It has orphan asylums where children of both sexes are reared and taught to become useful and worthy members of society.

5. The Catholic Church has hospitals for the treatment and cure of every form of disease.

6. The Catholic Church has institutions not only to assuage the physical distempers of humanity but also to reclaim the victims of moral disease. Inspired by the divine example, the Catholic Church shelters erring females in homes not inappropriately called Magdalen asylums and Houses of the Good Shepherd. Not to speak of other institutions established for the moral reformation of women, the congregation of the Good Shepherd at Angers, founded in 1836, has charge today of 150 houses, in which upwards of 4,000 sisters devote themselves to the care of over 20,000 females who had yielded to temptation or were rescued from impending danger.

8. The Christian religion has been the unvarying friend and advocate of the bondman.

9. The Savior of mankind never conferred a greater temporal boon on mankind than by ennobling and sanctifying manual labor and by rescuing it from the stigma of degradation which had been branded upon it.

To sum up: The Catholic Church has taught man the knowledge of God and himself; she has brought comfort to his heart by instructing him to bear the ills of life with Christian philosophy. She has sanctified the marriage bond; she has proclaimed the sanctity and inviolability of human life from the moment that the body is animated by the spark of life till it is extinguished. She has founded asylums for the training of children of both sexes and for the support of the aged poor. She has established hospitals for the sick and homes for the redemption of fallen women. She has exerted her influence towards the mitigation and abolition of human slavery. She has been the unwavering friend of the sons of toil. These are some of the blessings which the Catholic Church has conferred on society.

I will not deny—on the contrary I am happy to avow—that the various Christian bodies outside the Catholic Church have been and are today zealous promoters of most of these works of Christian benevolence which I have enumerated. But will not our separated brethren have the candor to acknowledge that we had first possession of this field, that these beneficent movements have been inaugurated by us, and that the other Christian communities in their noble efforts for the moral and social regeneration of mankind have, in no small measure, been stimulated by the example and emulation of the ancient church?

Let us do all we can in our day and generation in the cause of humanity. Every man has a mission from God to help his fellow-being. Though we differ in faith, thank God, these is one platform on which we stand united, and that is the platform of charity and benevolence.

Religion an Essential to Humanity.

A round of applause greeted the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the great Brooklyn preacher, as he stepped forward to speak on "Religion Characteristic of Humanity." His essay, clear and logical, moving forward in convincing periods, was interrupted by applause after almost every sentence. A synopsis of the essay follows:

The topic assigned to me is expressed in the phrase, "Religion Characteristic of Humanity." To demonstrate the truth of this phrase would require wealth of scholarship, which I do not possess. I shall endeavor simply in a series of statements to make clear the general proposition. Religion, then, is essential to humanity. It is not external in any way. It is not a fungus growth. The power of superstition lies in the fact that men are religious. But this does not contradict the truth that religion is inherent in man. Religion is the mother of all religions, not the child. Temples and priests have not made religion. They have been born in religion. Religion is not the gift of genius. It belongs to man as man. Religion has not been conferred upon man by supernatural grace. Religion was not brought into existence at Bethlehem. Christ came not to create but to develop religion. Every man has religion within him. He is a child of God, whether he knows it or not. Religion is the power of perceiving the infinite and eternal.

Man's body is the most wonderful mechanism in the world. But man is more than a machine. He is linked to the divine and eternal. He has in him a faith and love. This hope always beckons man on to higher achievements in character. This love, beginning with love for mother, grows to the large love of all men, and thence to the love of God.

Max Müller defines religion as such a perception of the infinite as produces an effect on the moral character of man. My proposition is that every man has such a perception. This perception if followed leads man upward to the infinite. Man is conscious of a world within himself. He is conscious also of a world without himself. He is conscious of a relation between himself and the outside world. Man is coerced to ascertain what is the just and accurate relation between the two. He begins by thinking that all things are sentient. This is fetichism. Then he groups these phenomena and becomes a polytheist. He learns later that behind all these phenomena is an eternal. Now he begins to study this eternal energy and his relation to it. He soon discovers that it is an intellectual energy. The world is not a mass of accidents. The universe is a unity. Then man talks of law and of forces. Here science begins its work. Science is thinking the thought of God after him. Then man finds art relations in all the phenomena of life. Man does not create these relations. He discovers them. In art we are searching for the infinite, the eternal. Man perceives not only an outlawed world of things, but a world of sentient creatures. He studies man. He finds a unity in this humanity. Without it there could be no history, no political economy, no sociology. He finds that men are united by innumerable ties. Man thus discerns that not only behind material things is an intellectual energy, but finds all moral phenomena are a moral energy. He is compelled to study what are the right relations between himself and his fellow men. He is compelled to seek for an infinite and an eternal behind humanity. Unconsciously at first he seeks for divinity. Then he wakes to consciousness and endeavors with temple and priest and ritual to learn consciously his true relation to this divinity.

Out of this endeavor grow all religions. Hope, fear, and faith are behind various schools of religion. But the true religion sees behind all this that there is an eternal energy that is the ideal of humanity and so learns to worship and finally to love. The whole current of human life is a search after the divine. Religion is an attempt to comprehend the meaning of the great words, "Honesty, Justice, Pity, Love." The agnostic and the atheist talk in vain. Man cannot stop the infinite search for the infinite.

We welcome here today in this most cosmopolitan city on the globe the most varied forms of religious life. They, as we, have been seeking the divine. We are glad to hear their message. But we are gladdest of all to tell them what we have found. We have found the Christ. I do not stand here to defend Christianity. Christianity has been marred by human handiwork. It is not of Christianity that we wish to speak to our brethren from across the seas. It is of the Christ that we would speak. We give to them the golden rule of Christ. We do not claim that the world has found in him the only ideal. But we do think that in this Christ we have found the greatest, the highest of all lives. God has been vocal in the world over. In Christ we find that the Everlasting Father is seeking his children as they are seeking him. In him we find peace.

Woman's Position a Paradox.

Mrs. Lydia H. Dickinson, a smooth-faced old lady with smoothly-combed gray hair, was introduced to speak on "The Divine Basis of the Coöperation of Men and Women." Her voice was not strong enough to penetrate through the hall and the Rev. L. P. Mercer read the paper. The main points of the argument were:

The original bond between man and woman is not revealed in secular history. When secular history begins they are separated. But history bears testimony to an intuition which recognizes woman as a large factor in humanity. The law also, in holding woman responsible for offenses, recognizes her as an individual responsibility. Woman's position in the past has been a paradox. She has been queen and subject; the inspiration of all that is good and all that is evil.

The original bond between man and woman was the bond of marriage. This is a relation of essential ones and cannot recognize any subject or any master. Marriage means harmony, but we find discord in ourselves and in our relations. This discord we are told started with the sin of the woman in Eden. In that sin and its consequences we have not marriage but divorce. Here the paradise of unreasoning love is lost. Might is calling itself right. Man, who stands for truth, as woman does for love, makes woman subject to him. If what I have said be true the prominence of woman suffrage in the present can easily be explained. It is a recognition of the eternal and creative oneness of man and woman. They cannot permanently be separated and kept apart, though history is so far a record of divorce between them. Today we are on our way back to the primitive relation as it existed before the sin of Eve broke it. Women are primarily responsible from first to last. It has not always seemed so. The past has been so predominated by man that woman has seemed to have no part in it. But in truth she has been always responsible. Tennyson was wrong when he said "As the husband so the wife is." It is always the other way. It is always the clown within her and not without that drags a woman down.

Men are regenerated by the divine principle of love, which woman represents. Woman should be to man the divine revelation of the truth, which he represents.

Woman leads either as love or self-love. Man leads as truth or as the embodiment of truth in law.

God-Consciousness the Goal.

The Rev. E. L. Rexford of Boston was the last essayist of the morning. He was introduced as one who had from the first taken a deep interest in the Parliament. Dr. Rexford is a typical New England clergyman in appearance with his conventional gray side whiskers and white lawn tie. His essay, however, showed no trace of any narrowness. In substance he said:

I take it for granted that this hour is devoted to the sincere spirit in man. I would that we might all confess that a sincere worship anywhere is a true worship, while an insincere worship in temple, church, or mosque is a false worship.

The preliminary thought which justifies this great parliament is that the religious intent is always the same. The intent of every sincere religion is to make clearer the relation of humanity to the divine. Here is our basis of fellowship. Some men scoff at the thought that there is any relation between their own religion and any other. But the anchor of a common intent will hold. The divine purpose holds the people of the earth together in the deep places of their lives.

In a world where humanity was destined to work out its own salvation this day could not have come before. Man started in ignorance, but before long he found there were other powers higher and above his own. To these powers he at first, reasoning from himself, ascribed human powers. In time of sickness he offered sacrifices. In time of famine he made gifts. Nor yet could he see the unity of all things. If the fields were not fertile the earth gods were angry, and he would purchase their favor. He would even offer human sacrifices upon the altars.

But in all this the same purpose is repeated. It is that man may come into closer sympathy with the divine. The development has been progressive. There is no religion, no science, no art which can say that it has no rude, uncultured ancestry. The lotus lily springs from the filthy ooze at the bottom of the pond. It is a story of continual evolution. Even the Christianity of today is not the Christianity of five centuries ago. The Christianity of today is not what Christianity will be ten centuries hence. The Christianity of

THE REV. E. L. REXFORD.

Amselm is not the Christianity of William Ellery Channing. This theory of evolutionary religion may disturb some men. But the fact is that if any one of us had been born in the time of Luther and educated as Luther was educated he would have acted as did Luther. Again we are today progressing. Even now there are problems which lie in the shadow and not one of us, even in the assembled of the assembled leaders of religious thought, but can echo the dying thought of Goethe, "More Light! More Light!"

The unity of all things points in the same direction. A detached truth fallen from heaven would be voiceless, but when it finds its place in the divine economy then it will be known in all its strength. I know this idea of religious unity must fight its way through a formidable array of special revelations and inspired books and dogmatic creeds. But it is not timid. It is the voice of a soul talking to its creator and before it strife and discord must cease.

Nothing is a revelation until its meaning is understood. The inspired books are not revelations, but the records of revelations. Every divine fact has been lived before the experiances has been recorded. Max Müller says that the world needs a worldless religion. The book does not create the religion. The religion creates the book. We should have religion left if all the books should perish. To the altar of this bookless religion should be brought all the bibles of the nations of the earth.

On the subject of special providences the same explanations are clear. The florist uses sunlight to produce one color in one flower and the same sunlight to produce another color in another flower. The colors differ. The sunlight is the same. So if we realize that the providences are special on the human side only and that God's love is always the same, the matter becomes plain.

God-consciousness is the good of all religions. Let all nations and all religions vie with each other in the ascent of the holy mountain of the Lord. On the divine heights we all shall be brothers in the truth.

NEW ENGLAND PURITANISM SPEAKS.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale and the Rev. Joseph Cook Make Addresses.

A glance at the program for the afternoon session showed that the spirit of New England Puritanism was to be dominant. With such names on the list as those of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale and the Rev. Joseph Cook it was plain that the philosophy of the Concord school would be presented forcibly. It seemed almost that the same spirit was reflected in the faces of the great audience. All about the hall there were men and women who claim a New England ancestry as their proudest earthly possessions.

The hall was crowded as it has been at every session and there was no improvement either in temperature or ventilation.

The rugged, kindly face and the gray mane of Edward Everett Hale were recognized by the audience even before Dr. Barrows presented him. As he stepped forward to begin his address on "Spiritual Forces in History" there was a round of applause, and his entire address, clear, logical, and strong with the strength of simplicity, was punctuated with enthusiastic applause. In brief he said:

One hundred years ago the world was not enthusiastic about America. The Abbé Rents, who considered the advantages and disadvantages of that noble discovery, came to the truth that the 3,000,000 people in the United States, and they alone, could make Columbus' discovery a blessing rather than a curse to the world. And those 3,000,000 people, he said, had nothing but their moral qualities to help them. He did not know they had gold and silver and lead and copper and iron. He did not know they would give to the world its food and its clothing. So far as the men and women of America have been true to certain great principles so far it has achieved great success for itself and for mankind—so far and no farther.

A simple illustration—one amusing in its simplicity—is the strength which the nation gave even at its birth for love and loyalty of each and all of its sons and daughters, its boys and girls. This loyalty exists still after a century, the absolute loyalty of the separate citizen to the country—unless he be spoiled wholly by inherited wealth—and his certainty of its power and success. The earlier travelers from Europe all noticed this and it enraged them. You toiled over execrable roads for a day, traveling through a wilderness. At night you slept in a dirty cabin, the guest of a man who could hardly speak his own language. This man was using an ax which was made in England; he carried a gun which was made in England; his very plow share and hoe were made in England; and yet, infallibly, he told his tired and annoyed guest that America was yet to "whip every nation in the world"—that it was to go beyond them all in civilization and art and invention. When he was asked to come into his squalid cabin with the home which for some reason his guest had left, he said he did not care for that contrast; that America would be the greatest nation in the world, that he knew it, and that his guest had only to wait a little and he would know it too.

This intense arrogance, naturally enough, was wholly unintelligible to people who had come from feudal countries. And there was something maddening in a man who had for some reason left all the luxuries of civilization behind him to be told that all these were really of no account compared with the glories which were about to dawn on the cabin in which he was half starved and on the wilderness through which he was yet to travel. For the first time in the world's history such men as this braggart savage had been admitted to every privilege of humanity. They had been told to hew their own way, to build their own houses, to live their own lives. Feudal customs, feudal religion among the rest had always, till now, bidden this man do his duty in that condition of life in which God had placed him. Now this new nation bade him "go as he pleased." True, it gave him nothing to go with it. That was his affair. But, on the other hand, it gave no cross of honor to any Athelstan, it had no mascots for any Wambas. Fool or baron, they were all cast to their country. Let each man live his own life and make his own career, it said. Now it was a native instinct of gratitude which compelled such such Wambas, plause, had the effect of filling nearly every seat in the twin hall ten minutes afterward. Here the speakers from the parliament appeared one after another as had been announced. They kept just one speech behind the meeting in the Hall of Columbus, so that the last address before adjournment in the Hall of Columbus was the first one heard in the afternoon in the Hall of Washington. Although it was uncomfortably warm in the afternoon there was no appreciable diminution in attendance. It was found necessary to put guards at the doors to check the steady inflow and outflow which had been making so much noise as to make more than half the speeches inaudible. At the denominational meetings, six of which were held in the morning, five in the afternoon, and four in the evening, the average attendance at all the sessions was about 150. At these meetings only the more earnest followers of the respective faiths gathered. For the most part they sat through the sessions and listened attentively to all that was said.

United Brethren Meet.

The United Brethren, who had just crowded out of the Hall of Washington to make room for the overflow meeting, gathered in Hall 7. Here the Rev. J. Weaver of Dayton, O., presided. Mr. Weaver has already lived the allotted span of man. He has been in the ministry for half a century and has been a Bishop for thirty-five years. Papers were read by a number of the most prominent men of the church. The first address of the day was delivered by Prof. A. W. Drury of the Union Biblical Seminary on "The Origin of the United Brethren Church." Bishop J. S. Mills of Toledo, O., followed with an address on "Equality of the Church," showing its adaptation to the demands of the age. Bishop J. W. Holt read a paper prepared by the Rev. J. W. Etter on the doctrines of the church. President P. J. Sanders of Otterbeim University gave a review of the educational work of the church. The Rev. William McKee of Dayton, O., long Missionary Treasurer of the church, discussed the subject of missions and its claims upon the denomination. President A. J. Weller of Central College, Kansas, represented the Sunday-school work of the church, congratulating it over the growing membership of the Sunday-schools which now is more than 200,000. The Rev. J. L. Kephart, editor of the *Religious Telescope*, showed that slavery was early condemned by the church, with the legalized drink traffic. At present no member of the church is allowed to use strong drink for a beverage purposely, and this prohibition extends to the selling of liquor and the renting, leasing, or signing of petitions for such purposes.

The closing session of the Woman's Congregational Congress was held yesterday morning. The attendance was somewhat lighter than on previous days, due in large part no doubt to the excessive heat. Mrs. E. W. Blatchford of this city led in devotional exercises. Then Mrs. Ella S. Armitage of Bradford, England, contributed a paper upon the "Aims of the Yorkshire Woman's Guild of Christian Service." She thought the great problem for the churches was how to share in the needed spiritual revival. The Woman's Guild of Christian Service is an attempt to contribute towards the solution of this problem. The Rev. Mrs. Annis F. Eastman of West Bloomfield, N. Y., read a paper on the relation of religion to woman historically considered. Mrs. M. B. Norton paid a tribute to the singers of the Congregational Church. Mrs. A. F. Johnston of Oberlin College delivered an address upon "Our Churches, Our Colleges." Mrs. Sarah S. C. Angell of Ann Arbor contributed a paper on "Women as Foreign Missionaries," and Mrs. John E. Bradley of Jacksonville, Ill., one on the summons of the coming century to the women of today. With the singing of a hymn the session came to an end.

Tenets of New Jerusalem Church.

In a little hall on the second floor the New Jerusalem Church continued its congress yesterday morning, afternoon, and evening. The Rev. T. F. Wright, Ph. D., of Cambridge, Mass., a professor in the New Church and Theological School, presided at the morning session. The first paper was by the Rev. John Goddard of Cincinnati on "The Doctrine of the Lord, the Basis of a Universal Faith." This was followed by a paper on "The Catholic Spirit of the New Church" by the Rev. T. A. King of Chicago. Miss Angeline Brooks of New York delivered an address upon education, after which Mrs. Matthew Burton of Chicago read a paper prepared by Miss Carrie E. Rowe of England on "Women in the Christian World." The afternoon session was devoted to the reading of a number of papers and discussions which grew out of them by interest of listeners. At the evening session the Rev. L. H. Tafel, a professor in Urbana University, was Honorary Chairman. Dr. Wright read a paper prepared by the Rev. John Worcester of Newtonville, Mass., on "The Science of Correspondence and the Word of God." the Rev. Adolph Roeder of Vineland, N. J., on "The Open Word in Relation to the Gentile Religion," and "Women in the New Church" by Miss Mary L. Barton of Washington.

A large congregation assembled yesterday morning in the Advent Christian Church Congress, which held three interesting sessions during the day. The Rev. Dr. R. Mansfield, D. D., Chairman of the local committee of the congress, read a brief introductory address, and this was followed by papers upon a series of subjects, interspersed with congregational singing, conducted by the Rev. H. Rolland of Mendota, Ill. The Rev. W. J. Hobbs of Minneapolis read an address on the basis of the faith of the church. The Rev. J. W. Davis of Bridgeport, Conn., talked upon the kingdom of God. "Immortality Conditional" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. Miles Grant of Boston, Mass. Papers were read in the afternoon by A. W. Sibley of Haverhill, Mass., the Rev. William Sheldon of Brodhead, Wis., and Mrs. E. J. Mansfield of Chicago upon the resurrection, the extinction of evil, and restitution respectively. The night session opened with devotional exercises as had the other, and there was an address by the Rev. A. J. Wheeler of Concord, N. H., followed with short speeches.

Chairman Cantrell of the Universalist Congress opened the session yesterday in Hall 33 and introduced as the first speaker of the morning J. H. Swan, who spoke on "Causes of Obscuration of Universalism During the Middle Ages." Another paper of the morning was read by the Rev. A. M. Cook of Elgin, Ill., who spoke Christian ethics and business and political successes.

Bishop Fallows Speaks.

The only session of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held in Hall 7 in the afternoon. The session was opened with the beautiful service of the church, conducted by the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Bishop of the Synod of Chicago, assisted by Bishop Fallows. Then Bishop Cheney read a paper on the origin of the Reformed Episcopal Church which was a historical essay in the main. Then followed a paper by the Rev. Benjamin T. Noakes, D. D., rector of the Church of the Epiphany of Cleveland, O. A paper by Mrs. L. B. Tyng upon minor problems of the Reformed Episcopal Church was read by William Fairley, M. A. The last paper was by the presiding Bishop, the Rt.-Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., upon the outlook and opportunity of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Those who sat upon the platform were Bishop Cheney, the Rev. Charles J. Millar, B. A., the Rev. H. F. Milligan, the Rev. L. M. Walters, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows, the Rev. B. T. Noakes, D. D., the Rev. G. W. Boune, M. A., the Rev. William Fairley, M. A.

While the three branches of the Lutheran Church did not find it convenient to unite in one congress the Lutheran women found it both feasible and agreeable. Instead of dividing their representation up into three departments as their brethren did they united in one gathering in the Hall of Washington last night. Mrs. Charles Henrotin and Mrs. Carl A. Evald, Chairman of the Lutheran Woman's committee, addressed the meeting. Then there were responses by Mrs. Arthur Lofer for Sweden, Miss Merri Topelius for Finland, Mrs. Nico Beck Meyer for Denmark, Mrs. Sigrid Magnuson for Iceland, Mrs. J. H. Dahl for Norway, and Dr. Anna Kugler for India. Then there was a solo by Mrs. Christine Dreyer and a song by a children's chorus.

The Theosophical congress which will open this morning in Hall 8 has brought to the city several of the most prominent Theosophists of Europe and Asia. Mrs Annie Besant and Miss F. H. Muller of London, Mrs. Cooper-Oakley of Australia, and Prof. G. N. Chakravarti of India are among those who will take part in the proceedings of the congress, Prof. Chakravarti is a high class Brahmin. is professor of mathematics in Allahabad College, and is a master of the English language.

W. T. Moore of London, editor of the *Christian Commonwealth*, opened the congress of the Disciples of Christ yesterday. The hall was crowded and the audience liberally applauded the speakers of the forenoon. E. V. Zillars, President of Hiram College, Ohio, read an interesting paper on the "Creed That Needs No Revision" and H. J. Radford, LL. D., editor of the *Christian Standard*, read a paper on "Christianity the Only Solution of the Problems of the Age." The most interesting paper of the morning was one treating of the church and the masses, which was read by W. D. Owen of Washington, D. C.

TO BUILD A HOME FOR MGR. SATOLLI.

Catholic Prelates Discuss Many Matters of Interest to Romanists.

It is likely that the informal conferences being held from day to day at the Episcopal residence by the Catholic prelates now in Chicago will have substantial results, although any action on most subjects will be necessarily in the nature of a suggestion to the Vatican. One project that is sure to receive the Pope's approval is that of providing a permanent residence for the Pope's Ablegate, Mgr. Satolli. It will be the gift of the Catholic priests of the United States, and will be erected on one of the most beautiful sites in Washington, D. C., probably near the Washington University.

A prominent clergyman from the Diocese of Omaha said: "The proposition of the Catholic clergymen of this country to erect and donate a home to the Pope's legate has been discussed for some time. It will be a matter of only a few dollars subscribed by each of the many thousand members of the American hierarchy to erect a fine residence for him."

Among important subjects discussed in the conference is the extension of the curriculum of studies at the Catholic University at Washington. Originally it was the plan and scope of the university to give an advanced course of philosophy and theology, with other accompanying branches of history, science, and literature to priests only. The original plan so far has been maintained. There has been, however, a growing impression among churchmen and educators that the university is capable of fulfilling a broader purpose It can, it is said, educate the priests of this country and hundreds of young men for the various professions at the same time, and it is only a question of time when other courses, such as those of law and medicine, will be introduced.

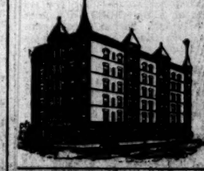
The subject of secret societies is being discussed. The school question has also received the attention of the prelates.

All questions brought before an assembly of this nature are treated just as they are at the regular councils which are held at intervals. Resolutions will be sent to Rome and a majority as well as a minority report. They will be amended, rejected, or approved by the Vatican.

One of the prelates, a Bishop who has taken a prominent part in the conference, said yesterday: "The resolutions which will be passed will be sent to Rome. As far as secret societies are concerned I can only say there is no intrinsic cause on account of which the church condemns secret societies. The result of the proceedings cannot be officially known until they have been passed upon by Rome. Then they will be promulgated to the world."

HOTELS.

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL,
39th and Ellis-av., 2 minutes from the Fair Grounds.
Elegantly furnished Rooms, 11 by 20 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Rates from $1 to $1.50 a day.



"The Groveland,"
Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av.
This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room.
European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $9 to $30. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year.
W. W. SOMERS, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S INN,
THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and of three stories high. Madison-st. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European. Excellent cafe.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.
Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

HOTEL VERNON
(European), 4231 to 4237 Wabash-av. New Brick and Stone Building (no flat). Fine dining-room. Rates very low. Choice residence location, on line of elevated road, steam and cable cars; 15 minutes' ride to Fair or city. Elegant rooms at $1 to $2 per day. Families renting have privilege of extra person in room without additional cost. Take State-st. cable or elevated railway and walk to Wabash-av.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR,
75TH-ST. AND BOND-AV.
Just south of World's Fair. First class in every respect. Rates, 75c and $1.00. Special rates to large excursion parties.
Take Illinois Central, South Chicago suburban trains to Windsor Park.
Telephone World's Fair, 94.

BAY STATE HOTEL, Fireproof,
Stony Island-av., between 63d and 64th-sts., within 500 feet of main entrance to exposition. 300 rooms. Hair mattresses, wire springs, first-class service. European Dining Rooms. Popular Prices.

THE WAUKESHA, Fireproof,
Cor. 64th-st. and Grace-av., one block from main entrance to World's Fair. 300 rooms. European. $1 per day and upward. Cafe. Telephone, World's Fair 90.
THEODORE L. SEWALL and MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, Principals, Indianapolis, Ind. Summer address, 67 Maple-st., Chicago.

Hotel Beveridge—Fireproof—Cor. 26th-st. and Calumet-av., midway between City and FAIR, convenient to Elevated and Cable Cars. Elevators and Electric Lights. 300 rooms. European. $1 per day and upwards. Elegant Cafe.

The Exeter, 1214 Wabash-av., convenient to cable cars, Elevated, and Illinois Central R. R. Restaurants, and Theatres. Large, newly furnished rooms, with double beds, $1 per day. Smaller—75c and 50c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO COLLEGE of LAW
Law Department Lake Forest University.
Hon. J. M. BAILEY, L. L. D., President.
Two and three years' course. For information address E. H. BARNETT, L. L. B., Sec'y, 1501 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Kirkland School.
38 and 40 Scott-st., for Young Ladies and Children. Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 20th. Full course. Principals—MISS KIRKLAND and MRS. ADAMS.

Grant Collegiate Institute,
247-249 Dearborn-av., NORTH SIDE.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Twenty-fifth year opens Sept. 27.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL — EIGHTEEN miles from Boston, B. & L. R. R. Strictly select family school; $600 per year. Admits ages from 7 to 15 inclusive. Special care and training to young boys. Fits for college, technology and business. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, Principal, Billerica, Mass.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL,
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OPENS SEPT. 20. C. C. COBB.

AKELEY INSTITUTE, Grand Haven, Mich.
Church school for girls. Best advantages. Ten vacancies to fill. Terms Moderate.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND—Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. EMMA J. O., near Baltimore, Md.

Northwestern Military Academy,
Highland Park, Ill.
COL. H. P. DAVIDSON, Supt.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY—SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Thirty-ninth year begins Sept. 20. Address CHAS. F. DOW, D. D., Pres.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. BOARD ing and Day School for Girls. 43d year opens Sept 28. 128-140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sylvan Dell—A Home School for Young Boys. Terms $300 per year. Opens Sept. 14, 1893. Highland Park, Ills. W. M. RUSSELL, Prin.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Cornwall, N. Y. Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.
LAW SCHOOL.
Terms of admission after 1895-96.
After the academic year 1895-96 the following persons only will be admitted as candidates for a degree:
1. Graduates of colleges of good standing.
2. Persons qualified to enter the senior class of Harvard College.
The following persons will be admitted as special students:
1. Holders of academic degrees in Arts, Literature, Philosophy, or Science who are not admissible as candidates for a degree.
2. Graduates of Law Schools which confer the degree only after an examination upon a two years' course of at least seven months each.
3. Persons who pass the examinations now required of those who are not graduates of colleges as a condition of their being admitted as candidates for a degree.
Special students who reside three years at the School and pass in due course the requisite special examinations, will receive the degree of LL. B. (1) If they at any time during the course entitle themselves to enrollment as regular students, or (2) if they attain a mark within five per cent of that required for the honor degree.
For circular containing a list of the colleges whose graduates will be accepted as candidates for a degree, apply to JOHN H. ARNOLD, *Librarian of the Law School*, Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan Military Academy,
COLONEL J. S. ROGERS, Supt.
ORCHARD LAKE, MICHIGAN.
A thoroughly equipped college preparatory school. Abreast of the most progressive Eastern Academies For support and favor it depends upon nothing but wise management and the superior advantages it offers for the development of young men. Location twenty-six miles from Detroit, beautiful and healthful. Modern buildings.
This Academy is as near perfect in all that pertains to the military feature as is possible for a competent instructor to make it, and the advantages of the military feature in connection with the educational system of this Academy cannot be overestimated. The thorough training, the perfect military discipline both of instructors and cadets, with the attendant results of a high average of moral and intellectual culture, afford an instructive and profitable study of this institution, which is the only one I have inspected where the military feature is of real value and where the best results are obtainable.—*Extract from Report of Inspector-General U. S. Army, 1892.*
The Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake has, by its high grade of scholarship and its strenuous efforts for the best success achieved a place second to none in the country.—*Extract from Contribution to American Education, History, 1892, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.*
Send for illustrated catalogue.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE
CHESTER, PA., 23d year begins Sept. 20. Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.). Also PREPARATORY

TALKS AT WRONG TIME

DR. DEPEW SILENT WHEN HE MIGHT HELP REDUCTION IN RATES.

He Talks Enthusiastically at Other Times of His Desire to Bring About This Result—The Genial Adopted Son of Chicago Seems to Be Strangely Insincere—How the Travel on His Road Is Growing—Freight Rates Fixed by Central Traffic Committee of Canadian Pacific.

Chauncey M. Depew, when in this city a week ago, took occasion to indignantly deny the charges that he was responsible for the refusal of the Eastern roads to apply the half-fare rates on all regular trains, except the limited. If it had not been for his efforts, he said, special coach excursions at a rate of one fare for the round-trip would never have been inaugurated. He disclaimed any responsibility for the refusal of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel-Plate roads, at a meeting of the Central Traffic Association, to accept the Pennsylvania's proposition for lower rates, and contended that he had no control over the actions of the managers of the above roads, nor any voice in the affairs of the Central Traffic Association.

The insincerity of Mr. Depew in making these statements has been demonstrated since his return to New York. A meeting of the New York Trunk Lines' Association, of which Chauncey M. Depew's New York Central is a member, was held in New York a day or two ago for the purpose of considering reduced rates to the World's Fair. An opportunity was here offered to Mr. Depew to show his loyalty to Chicago and make good his promises of low rates that would afford everybody a chance to see the Fair. But, as on previous occasions, the alleged favorite son of Chicago proved false to his city of adoption and prevented the establishment of lower rates than are now in effect. A dispatch received here yesterday states on the best of authority that the Pennsylvania railroad strenuously advocated the adoption of a rate of $15 from New York to Chicago and return for coach excursions. This reduction was urged by the representative of that road on the ground that it would enable a large proportion of the people to visit the Fair who could not do so with present rates and at the same time inure to the benefits of the railroads.

Chauncey M. Depew's New York Central and all of the other trunk lines failed to see it in that light and they could see no good reason for reducing rates just at the time when the people were getting used to the rates now in effect. After an animated discussion the question was voted down, all the other trunk lines opposing it except the Pennsylvania.

A dispatch from New York states:

Owing to the great increase in Chicago travel the management of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad company have decided to restore to service, commencing next Sunday, Sept. 17, the "New York and Chicago Limited" train. The first train west-bound will leave New York at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, Sept. 17, reaching Chicago the next morning at 11, and will have cars via both the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads. This train will also leave Chicago by the Michigan Central at 6 p. m., reaching New York the next night at 9. The "Exposition Flyer" has proved such a success that passengers are turned away nearly every day, the limit of capacity of the train being sold, and to secure accommodations on it now it is necessary to have them reserved three or four days in advance. Another indication of the increase in business to Chicago is the excursion of the New York Central Monday last. It carried 1,584 passengers out of the State to the World's Fair.

REGULATED EASTERN FREIGHT RATES

Action Taken by the Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association.

The meeting of the General Freight committee of the Central Traffic Association, after a two-days' session at Commissioner Blanchard's office in the Monadnock Building, finished its labors yesterday. It was decided that the special iron tariff should be canceled Sept. 30, and that thereafter rates as by the official classification should apply A rate of $2.10 was authorized on pig-iron C. L., Mancelona, Mich., to Springfield, O., good until Nov. 1. A rate of $1 a ton on paving brick, Zanesville to Cleveland, was made. It was decided that the rules of the Joint Rate committee allowing the reconsigning of grain at Louisville and Cincinnati within seventy-two hours may also apply from all competitive points in Central Traffic Association territory. It was agreed that the rates on lumber shall not apply on walnut and cherry to Central Traffic Association points and mahogany and other "woods of value" to Central Traffic Association points. The committee decided that as extra doors for cars loaded with certain classes of grain are provided by the initial road and paid for by voucher, by the roads carrying the freight on a pro rata basis, in equity they should be provided and paid for on the same basis when they are absolutely necessary in the loading of all carload freight in bulk. It was decided that sulkies and traps when loaded with race horses should be charged for in every case, as provided for in the official classification. It was agreed that the usual rules should apply on exhibits shipped to the California Midwinter Exposition. It was also agreed that effective Oct. 16, 1893, all through rates and divisions with Texas lines should be abrogated.

HAS A WHITE ELEPHANT ON HAND.

Experience of the Intercolonial Railroad of Canada.

To build and equip the 1,200 miles of the Intercolonial railway from Quebec to Halifax and Cape Breton, that iron thread strung through Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of the Atlantic, has cost Canada up to date in capital expenditure $53,949,963 besides the net deficit so far in running expenses of $4,566,427, and exclusive of the loss of interest on both capital and deficits. It is therefore extremely gratifying to the government party that a surplus, no matter how small, has again been reached, says the New York *Times*. The following is the annual record of the road since it was first opened as a through line from the Atlantic to the West, showing the surplus or the loss on earnings, as compared purely with the working expenses, not taking into account at all the interest on the cost of the road or the new expenditure in construction and on a considerable proportion of the repairs. During this time the road has increased from 714 miles to 1,154 in length. From 1876 to 1880 the deficits aggregated $1,752,708. From 1880 to 1884 there were slight surpluses, totaling only $27,675, making a net loss for the eight years of $1,725,093.

Year.	Working expenses.	Gross earnings.	Surplus.	Loss.
1876-84	$3,519,751	$3,441,209	.....	$1,725,093
1884-5	2,583,969	2,450,093	.....	133,905
1885-7	3,025,252	2,961,917	.....	363,253
1887-8	3,396,781	3,083,337	.....	363,445
1888-9	3,344,647	2,967,801	.....	376,846
1889-90	3,951,765	3,621,576	.....	547,863
1890-91	3,662,341	3,977,395	.....	684,946
1891-3	3,439,377	3,945,441	.....	493,935
1893-3	4,049,317	$30,183	.....	.....
Net deficit.				$4,566,624

Take the earnings and working expenses of the Canadian Pacific railway. While that road has some great advantages over the Intercolonial it has also some great disadvantages—its hundreds of miles of barren territory north of Lake Superior and its tremendous Rocky Mountain stretches. Now the Canadian Pacific railway's earnings last year, on a length of 5,767 miles, were $21,409,351, and its working expenses $12,989,004, leaving a surplus of $8,420,347 to pay interest charges, new construction, and dividends. Thus, though the Canadian Pacific railway is five times the length of the Intercolonial, its working expenses are but four times as great, while its earnings are seven times as large.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Sensational Charges in a Supreme-Court Action Against the Directors—Millions Demanded of Defendants.

New York, Sept. 13.—John Swope of Pennsylvania, one of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad company, on behalf of himself and other stockholders, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, through his counsel, against Henry Villard, Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, Edwin H. Abbott, the Northern Pacific railroad, Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Rouse, and Henry C. Payne, its receivers, and the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company, to compel the individual defendants to make restitution of millions of dollars the Northern Pacific and the Northern Pacific company has been deprived of by means of fraud. Swope brings the action because of the refusal on the part of the receivers of the Northern Pacific company, or its directors, to act in the matter.

The complaint alleges that Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott were the three trustees of the Wisconsin Central company, which owned all the stock of the Wisconsin Central railroad company. They still control and manage the affairs of both companies. Villard, Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott in September, 1889, owned the land at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, the title to which was in the name of John P. Neal, who held it in trust for them. Upon this property was then being constructed the Grand Central Passenger Station. It was subject to a purchase money mortgage of $650,000. The total cost of the building was to be $750,000. At that time $350,000 had not been paid.

Millions in the Transaction.

Villard, Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott owned the capital stock of and controlled the Chicago Great Western railroad company, the Bridgeport and South Chicago railroad company, and the Chicago, Harlem and Batavia railroad company, which operated lines of railroad within the limits of the City of Chicago. The capital stock of the three railroads had no market value, and they had a bonded indebtedness in excess of their cost. The value of the land mentioned and railroad properties is said to have been $8,000,000 in March, 1890. These four men at the time were also directors of the Northern Pacific company and Villard was the Chairman of the board. Abbott was President of the Wisconsin Central company. Swope charges that they in September, 1889, conspired to defraud the Northern Pacific company by selling it, through themselves as directors, all this Chicago railroad property and the land for a price in excess of its value, so that they could make an exorbitant profit to themselves personally in fraud of the Northern Pacific company. By their scheme they received about $18,500,000.

It is alleged that they agreed to form a corporation to which they should convey all of the Chicago properties, which they should mortgage for a large sum, and then to have the corporation lease the properties to the Wisconsin Central company for a large rental, which should be then leased to the Northern Pacific company, the latter to assume all the obligations of the former, and Villard and his associates to receive large sums in bonds and stock of the companies. As a part of the scheme, it is alleged, Abbott retired from his position as director of the Northern Pacific company, and after it had been consummated he was again elected a member of the board. This was done for the purpose of disguising the conspiracy, it is charged.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company was organized by Villard, Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott Nov. 23, 1889, with a capital stock of $399,000, secured by the mortgage on the property of the Chicago Great Western company, provided that $1,049,000 of bonds to be secured by the mortgage should be reserved to retire the mortgage debts when they should accrue. It is alleged that $19,950,000 of bonds were delivered to Villard, Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott in payment for the different properties mentioned, and the shares of the capital stock in the three railroads in Chicago were assigned to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as trustee.

Leases for Long Terms.

Villard and his associates then made to themselves, as owners and in control of the Wisconsin Central company, a lease for ninety-nine years of all the property of the Chicago and Northern Pacific company, subject to the lien of the $30,000,000 mortgage and the lien of the purchase money mortgage for $650,000, to the bonds of $399,000, and other outstanding mortgages, the consideration being that the Wisconsin Central company should keep the roads in repair and pay $350,000 a year; also to pay the interest on the mortgages and to pay for the expense of maintaining the Chicago and Northern Pacific a sum not to exceed $25,000 a year. Following this the Wisconsin company was leased to the Northern Pacific company on a mortgage in 1890 for ninety-nine years, subject to the mortgages mentioned, with the provision that all the covenants of the Wisconsin Central company should be carried out.

Villard was then Chairman of the Northern Pacific company and two of his associates were directors. With this it is alleged that 299,990 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northern Pacific company were transferred to Villard, Colby, and Thomas F. Oakes in trust, and as a bonus 93,425 shares of the same capital stock of the value of $9,425,000, so that in addition to a profit of $10,000,000 already realized by them in bonds of the company, they would be entitled to about one-third of the profits to be derived from the operation of the Chicago and Northern Pacific as soon as it became self-supporting and ceased to be a loss.

Claim It Is a Conspiracy.

All this, it is charged, was part of a conspiracy and fraudulent combination, having for its object the acquisition of $15,950,000 of bonds and 94,250 shares of stock. These agreements and leases were procured, it is averred, by false and fraudulent representations as to the value of the Chicago properties, which, it was claimed, had cost $18,850,000 and were worth that sum, and in addition had cost $9,425,000 in stock of the Chicago and Northern Pacific company, and that they fraudulently concealed from the other directors the fact that they were real owners of the property and would receive the money themselves. The purpose of the suit is to have them restore to the Northern Pacific or the Chicago and Northern Pacific the $10,850,000 of bonds and the 94,950 shares of stock obtained for the Chicago properties.

An accounting is sought of the fair market value of the property at Harrison street and Fifth avenue, Chicago, also of the three Chicago railroads, and, after deducting $1,049,000 incumbrances upon that railroad, that Villard, Colby, Hoyt, and Abbott be adjudged to deliver to the Chicago and Northern Pacific company all the bonds of the company received by them in excess of the fair market value of the property or their face value; also an accounting of the sum of money contributed by the Northern Pacific to the Chicago and Northern Pacific for the payment of interest on the $30,000,000 mortgage, and to pay over the 94,250 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northern Pacific received by them or its par value.

Changes on the Evansville and Terre Haute.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 14.—S. D. McLeish, General Passenger Agent of the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville and Indianapolis railroad companies, was relieved today by A. G. Palmer of St. Louis. Mr. Palmer has been Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis railroad company under Mr. Campbell at St. Louis. This is the first change since Mr. Mackey was elected President Wednesday. Others will be made in a few days. Mr. McLeish had been with the Evansville and Terre Haute for twelve years. It is learned tonight that Chief Clerk George Wheeler under President Brenner's reign has been asked to resign, also Traveling Passenger Agent Anspoh. Chief Clerk Henry Felton of the freight department will remain.

Transferred to the U. S. Court.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 14.—Ex-Governor Evans's suit for a receiver for the Union Pacific, Denver, and Gulf railway company has been transferred from the District Court to the United States Circuit Court. Affidavits are presented to the effect that after the transfer of the road to the Union Pacific it ceased to do business as an independent line. E. F. Arthur, formerly Secretary to Manager Meek, in his affidavit says that the Union Pacific simply made of the Denver and Gulf a side track for its main line. W. G. Evans also deposes that at a meeting of the directors of the road a resolution which he offered, instructing the directors to see that the new contract was carried out, was voted down by Union Pacific proxies.

Rate War Is Settled.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.—The rate war between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Memphis Branch of the Santa Fé is ended, and the "Katy" will not withdraw from the Southwestern Association. The trouble grew out of an effort of both roads to secure a party of tourists to the World's Fair, in which the Memphis road was successful. Both parties have renewed their pledges of good faith.

Railway Notes.

The Irishmen in this country evidently have not the same pull with the railroads as they have with the politicians. Both the Central Traffic and Western Passenger Associations have declined to grant them half-fare rates for Irish day at the World's Fair.

Omaha people want to have a day of their own at the World's Fair, and to make it a success they ask that the western roads make special rates of $5 for adults and $2.50 for school children for the round trip for Omaha day. They are not likely to have their request granted.

Central Traffic Association lines have authorized a rate of a fare and a third for the round trip from all points in the territory for the occasion of the centennial ceremonies of the laying the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington, Sept. 18. Tickets may be sold Sept. 16-18, good for return till Sept. 21.

The lines in the Western Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip for the following occasions: Annual reunion Thirty-sixth Regiment Veteran Volunteers, Morris, Ill., Sept. 21, fare and one-third from points in Illinois; Wisconsin Baptist State convention, Racine, Wis., Oct. 2 to 6, fare and one-third from points in Wisconsin and Chicago; annual meeting Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Illinois, Decatur, Ill., Oct. 17 to 19, fare and one-third from points in Illinois.

INSURANCE RATES AT MILWAUKEE GO UP

Local Board Orders an Increase of 10 to 20 Per Cent.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The local Board of Underwriters has decided to increase insurance rates from 10 to 20 per cent because of the numerous big fires and the threatened withdrawal of several insurance companies from this city.

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

The excitement and fatigue of sightseeing produce headache. Bromo-Seltzer will insure prompt relief. On Fair grounds at soda fountains.

A SPECIMEN WILDCAT.

Report of a North Carolina Examiner on a Wrecked State Bank.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Globe-Democrat.]—The wreck of the New Hanover Bank of North Carolina is a fine object lesson for these times. Several days ago a well-known St. Louis lawyer, whose specialty is commercial business, passed through Washington on his way to Wilmington. He is a Democrat and has held office as a Democrat. Today a letter was received from him, under Wilmington date, to this effect:

"As the question of State banks and wildcat banks is now under discussion, I inclose you a report of a State Bank Examiner on the now Hanover Bank of this place. It is a sample of the good times before us. It is a specimen of wildcat."

A better illustration of the possibilities of mismanagement in banking is seldom afforded. On its face, with its capital stock, its handsome "undivided profits," and other items, the statement seems all right except for the small amount of cash on hand. Yet when the State Examiner went over the assets he made various discoveries. In all of the suspensions of national banks, the country over, since the first of the year, there has been nothing to compare with this North Carolina showing. The interesting document as filed in court is given in its entirety.

Report of Clement Dowd, State Bank Examiner of the State of North Carolina, as filed in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, Friday, July 7, 1893, on the condition of the Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C., on June 21 and 22, 1893. The report of the condition of the Bank of New Hanover at Wilmington, as appears by the examination made June 21 and 22, 1893:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,384,577
Real estate		113,809
Due from banks		34,708
Stock		39,964
Overdrafts		7,221
Cash	$ 295	
Gold	295	
Silver	13,750	
Currency	1,090	
Notes secured	10,000	
Total		25,135
Total		$1,605,416

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 275,000
Undivided profits	78,602
Dividends unpaid	691
Deposits, time certificates	418,213
Deposits, subject to check	253,321
Due banks	275,486
Bills rediscounted	297,589
Cash over	15
Cashier's checks	6,794
Total	$1,605,416

REMARKS.

1. The bills and notes classified in the usual way show the following results:

One-name paper	$ 380,294
Two-name paper	85,871
Real estate mortgages	300,994
Other collaterals	617,417
Total	$1,384,577

2. Of this large sum, without security $70,431.20 is past due, while the total amount of past due paper is $132,408.86.

3. The item "other stocks and bonds" carried on the books as part of the assets consists of stock in this bank, and $2,700 in Great Falls Manufacturing company, all purchased at a premium. The bank stock is now worthless and the Great Falls factory stock worth about 50 cents on the dollar.

4. The indebtedness of the President, Mr. Bates, is $41,000, while the collaterals supporting it are estimated to be worth about $17,000. The cashier, Mr. Smith, is indebted to the bank in the sum of $33,852.34, and his collaterals are estimated not exceeding $16,000.

5. A corporation, in which the President and cashier are said to be interested as manager or otherwise, is indebted to the bank in the sum of $78,729, with collaterals estimated at not exceeding $25,000. A firm, of which one of the directors of the bank is a partner, owes the bank $129,084, with collaterals estimated at not exceeding $35,000. A single firm owes the bank a debt of $199,978, besides large arrearages of interest, while the collaterals are not worth more than $30,000, if so much. An individual debtor owes $135,000, upon which the probable loss is estimated at $100,000. Another debtor corporation owes $21,500, and still another corporation $22,500, both debts probably without security, and both corporations practically insolvent. A single debtor owes $26,754, which is of several years' standing, while another individual owes $39,500, with a real estate mortgage (no other security) worth, say, $2,000.

6. The real estate carried among the assets is valued at cost, $113,809, but good judges estimate that the loss on it will be between $60,000 and $70,000.

7. The total loans and discounts shown above are taken from the books of the bank, but on examination we failed to find that amount by nearly $6,000. It is possible that in the confusion incident to the suspension the notes were misplaced or overlooked. But as the bank has no statement book, and never attempted to make up a statement except when called upon by the State Treasurer, there is no way of ascertaining how long this deficiency may have existed.

8. According to the facts above, and many others to hear, founded upon actual examination and such opinions, estimates, and information as were accessible to the examiner, there can be no question that the paper, loans, discounts, and capital stock is worthless, and its assets so reduced by numerous and heavy losses that its depositors cannot reasonably expect more than 75 cents on the dollar, and perhaps not nearly so much as that.

9. The causes of the failure, in the opinion of the examiner, were mismanagement of the bank, unbusinesslike methods in keeping the books and records, the habit of lending money without any sort of security, followed to recklessly and persistently as to approach the verge of criminality, and gross negligence in the matter of looking after and trying to secure and collect debts that were past maturity and manifestly in danger of being lost. Very respectfully,

Clement Dowd, Examiner.

MYSTERY ABOUT A $10,000 SHORTAGE.

Cashier Disappears, but His Son Says the Treasurer Is the Guilty One.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—Frank D. Macbeth, former supreme officer and present cashier to the Treasurer, E. J. McBride, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, has disappeared. His whereabouts are unknown to the supreme lodge officers, now in annual session, and to his family. A committee is examining his books. The order has an insurance feature and the revenues handled amount to millions of dollars. All of this money has for eight years passed through Macbeth's hands. He is an expert bookkeeper. Mr. McBride has been Treasurer for sixteen years and has intrusted all matters of bookkeeping to his accountant. Late last evening Dan A. Macbeth, the son of the missing cashier, made public a statement in which he claimed his father had practically drank himself insane worrying over a $10,000 shortage which exists in McBride's office. He says in 1886 his father, upon taking charge of McBride's books at New Albany, Ind., where the supreme offices were then located, found a $10,000 discrepancy between the bank and the book balances. This amount, it is claimed, McBride lost in the banking business with his brother-in-law, Applegate, at New Albany. From year to year Macbeth hid the shortage from committees, expecting McBride to make it good. McBride denies the claim in toto.

ANXIOUS TO CONSULT SENATOR PALMER.

He Evades Chicago in Returning to Springfield—His Views on Appointments.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Senator Palmer, who has just returned from Washington, was asked if he had any information regarding Chicago federal appointments. He replied:

All I can say is that nothing has been done, that nothing will be done for the present, and that I am unable to say what will be done. I saw Mr. Cleveland just before I left Washington and he said he had not time to give any attention to the Chicago appointments for a while. Mr. Carlyle is busy with other matters just now, and it will be some time doubtless before he can give this matter any attention. I take it for granted that nothing will be done soon.

(Local Democratic leaders were disappointed that Senator Palmer did not visit Chicago on his way to Springfield. It is now understood that the President will not make any appointments to the local Federal offices that will not be satisfactory to Mr. Palmer. The local patriots therefore wanted to talk with him. Mayor Harrison was soon informed, and a special and discreet messenger was sent to Springfield last night. It is understood that several appointments will be made in a few weeks, and the Mayor will communicate his views on the appointments through Palmer to Cleveland. In this connection it may be said that John Mayo Palmer, a son of the Senator, who is now Assistant Corporation Counsel, will succeed Mr. Kraus as Corporation Counsel within a brief time. Granville W. Browning, who is slated for Judge on the Harrison ticket, is also a friend of Palmer.)

Suit Against St. Louis Firms.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—Suit was filed here today by J. W. Goddard & Co. of New York against Levy Bros., C. Baer & Co., Newman & Co., and Nathan May, asking that assignments to May be set aside and a receiver be appointed to take charge of Missouri assets of the defendants. The defendants, it is alleged, while insolvent and contemplating assignment purchased from plaintiffs and other merchants some $800,000 worth of goods which were sold and the proceeds sent out of the country beyond process of law; and it is alleged that Missouri claims of the Levy Bros. company have been fraudulently assigned to May.

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN STOCKS.

Wall Street Continues to Have Spurts but No Continuous Advancement.

New York, Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The stock market continues to lag. There is no activity in any part of it. Here and there cheap spurts are made, though nothing material is accomplished. The public is not in it—shows no disposition to get into it. Some clearing-house certificates have been canceled. Other cancellations are arranged for. This indicates a disposition upon the part of the banks to get into normal conditions again, but progress in that direction must be slow. Time funds are still much talked about, but talk only is the end and all of it. Lenders are still scared. New York's real estate market shows that from 4 to 6 per cent is a big jump in loan rates, but that is the advance which is being assessed upon real estate borrowers. Under such conditions it requires an animated imagination to expect buoyancy in stock quotations. Chicago has been buying some stocks lately. The Armour crowd a week ago began to dabble in St. Paul on the up tack. There are some indications now that they have quit the game. Railway earnings continue discouraging. Only decreases are being reported. This reflects the business contraction extending all over the country. None the less the well-managed railroads of the country are making substantial progress toward better conditions. Take for instance the group of roads in the Central West, at the head of which is Henry A. Taylor of this city. They are all materially better off than they were at the beginning of this year. These roads, and they are representative of a long list of other well-managed properties, are of course handicapped by the conditions which attach to the general railway situation. The eventual result must be that roads such as these will bring enormous profits to the investors, who believe in them and stand by them through the meantime.

H. Allaway.

Grasshoppers as a Costly Luxury.

Farmer Silas Baner of Terough Creek Valley, Huntington County, Pa., had several hundred dollars on deposit and drew it out, thinking the bank might fail. Being afraid of robbers finding it in the house, he sewed the bills up in the lining of his coat. He was working in a field. His coat hung on a fence post. The county is suffering from a grasshopper plague. Several hundred of the insects alighted on the coat and bored hundreds of holes through the money, mutilating it to almost beyond redemption. Baner has forwarded the pieces to Washington.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Viking Ship in Colors.

A water-color sketch of the famous Viking ship will be the art souvenir for next Sunday.

If you are suffering from brain fatigue from your trip to the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It will cure you promptly.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued the following new companies for incorporation:

Teachers' Equitable Building Loan association, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; build and loan; incorporators, George G. Kilgen, Herbert H. Crisp, Levi P. Wilcox, Robert S. Isles, and William H. Walls.

The Leaders' Loan and Investment Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; build and loan; incorporators, Harrison H. Fennell, Allen J. Perdue, Dennis Dunne, Lewis M. Tervey, George W. Spaid, James D. Bryant, and James F. Burton.

Illinois Alloy company, limited, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; manufacture and deal in all kinds of metallic alloys, aluminum compounds, etc.; incorporators, William G. Adams, Andrew Gillespie, and Edward J. Adams.

Elizabeth Butter and Cheese company, at Elizabeth; capital stock, $10,000; to deal in creameries, butter, and cheese; incorporators, James Barnes, A. H. Nash, and Thomas Dyer.

National Casualty Indemnity company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; for the collection of claims; incorporators, Arthur D. Bailey, Buell S. Soule, Charles M. Hamper, Charles W. Hoosier, and David G. Robertson.

Chicago Mill and Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; deal in lumber; incorporators, Gustave F. Ficher, George W. Rodgers, and Fred F. Gordon.

Samuel I. Pope company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; manufacturers and contractors of steam heating apparatus; incorporators, Samuel I. Pope, Charles H. Patten, and William A. Pope.

International American and Mexican Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; operate mines; incorporators, Robert Hunter, C. D. Hyndman, and Isaac T. Dyer.

Napoleon Publishing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; publish and control the drama "Napoleon"; incorporators, Thomas B. Bryan, R. S. Dennis, and Frank H. Reed.

Leroy Electric Light, Power, and Heating company, at Leroy; capital stock, $10,000; supply electric light, heat, and power; incorporators, A. J. Crumbaugh, A. J. Keenan, L. A. Reynolds, Ames Rutledge, and A. D. Vandeventer.

Columbian Eagle Wheelmen, at Chicago, without capital stock; cycling, athletic sports, and social enjoyment; incorporators, F. R. Simpson, S. M. Dungan, F. P. Rew, and others.

Taxpayers' League of the Fourteenth Ward, at Chicago; without capital stock; guard against unjust taxation, etc; incorporators, A. J. Bartels, L. H. Condon, C. Behn, and others.

Carlyle Fishing and Hunting club, at Carlyle, certified to an increase in capital stock from $3,500 to $5,000.

Watton Manufacturing company, at Altamont, certified to change of name to the Altamont Manufacturing company.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits were issued by the Building Department yesterday:

J. H. Snitzer, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 3397 and 3398 Drexel-blvd. $25,000

Henry Metzger, 2-story frame dwelling, 4163 Harbor-av. 3,000

E. Heckrodt, 3-story and basement brick flats, 707 Garfield-blvd. 6,000

W. C. Dow, 3-story and basement brick dwelling, 463 Orchard-st. 8,000

George Schenk, 2-story and basement brick warehouses, 221 E. Van Buren-st. 20,000

Eugene Roddin, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 57 Cleaver-st. 10,000

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENT WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY to sell for a long established house; statuary and pottery goods suitable for first-class crockery, jewelry, and furniture trade; only an expert salesman on and a success with them, as no others need apply. First-class references required. Territory east of Chicago. Address O M 105, Tribune office.

AGENTS — SALARY OR COMMISSION — THE greatest invention of the age. The new patent chemical Erasing Pencil; sells on sight; works like magic. Agents are making from $25 to $125 per week. For further particulars write the Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 18, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENT—ADVERTISING; TO SELL SPACE IN weekly paper of first-class; must be an A1 man; investigation requested. Address, giving experience and success, Will pay salary or commission. Address W 963, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—62 SAMPLES FAST-SELLing goods free; $90 weekly for energetic men with small capital. WAYVELL & CO., 18 S. Canal-st.

EXPERIENCED AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS-MAN open for engagement; agent, representative. G, Box 581, Chicago P. O.

GOOD RELIABLE AGENTS—LADIES OR GENtlemen; an easy worker and good pay. Apply after 10 a. m. Room 703, 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—
Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewal without examination; 10, 15, and 20; payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $50,000,000 in force; assets 4½ times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,120,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893, over $500,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies, money is too scarce; but if you can furnish real cause and see that I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S., also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references.

F. B. Fleming, Western Manager,
45, 46, 47, 48 115 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. F., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—$100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 5-piece hardwood bedroom suit	$ 7.88
Parlor suits from	18.00 up
Lounges from	6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs	19c up
Tables from	66c up
Carpets	16c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading House-furnishing Outfitters.
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—A1 LEASE AND FURNITURE OF large 3-story-and-basement house; best location; now well filled, and sure of paying through winter; large business next two months; this is positively a good investment. OWNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR ANY ONE WISHing a nicely furnished house of 11 rooms; cost $1,200; will sell for $300 cash. Call at once, as I wish to leave the city; come and investigate. 3419 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNITURE AND lease of 14-room house; Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; lease 1895; rent $125 per month; or will rent furnished or unfurnished to responsible parties. Address W 879, Tribune office.

WILL SELL A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT very cheap; party leaving the city; must be sold at once. Address 273 Sedgwick-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

ACCOUNTANT—TO CLOSE A COMMISSION AC-count. Address F F 355, Tribune office.

BOOKS OPENED, CLOSED, OR AUDITED BY AN Experienced accountant. W 900, Tribune office.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 9 Tribune Bldg.; phone 5340 main.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 ..... C. F. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ..... C. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 35th ..... C. H. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ..... C. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood ..... BAUSCH BROS.
4134 ..... J. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 63d ..... H. W. CRAIG.
Cor. 69th ..... CALUMET DRUG CO.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 ..... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 16th ..... C. RONDLE & CO.
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Cor. Harrison ..... MRS. A. REICHEL.
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4700 ..... JOHN I. BELL.
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INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st ..... E. VON HERMANN.
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TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
193 ..... J. & R. SIMMS.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Vincennes ..... R. P. BRAUN.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th ..... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 18th ..... F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ..... E. A. HOLROYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
910 ..... G. G. MUEHLMAN.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 ..... L. W. SCHWAB.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
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405 ..... C. H. TRUESDELL.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans ..... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
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6940 ..... PARKSIDE PHARMACY.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th ..... MCKINZIE BROS.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4602 ..... J. A. KAERWER.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d ..... R. H. WHEELER.

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Cor. Halsted ..... G. P. WISSHACK.
275 ..... BELL & CO.
304 ..... PASSAIC PHARMACY.
572 ..... F. E. THATER.
785 ..... W. K. McLENNON.
926 ..... C. D. STONE.
1001 ..... MACDONALD PHARM.
1043 ..... E. E. FOSTER.
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1971 ..... J. W. MILLER.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
239 ..... FORD'S PHARMACY.
Cor. 18th ..... HENRY SCHNEIDER.
675 ..... R. R. MEINUNG.
1218 ..... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley ..... F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—QUIT WHILE YOU CAN—For seventeen hundred years the people of England and France have quit taking business risks as soon as they acquired sufficient property to establish a good, liberal income. Americans should be equally sagacious. The business methods of this country are undergoing such changes that the inquirer to make large fortunes no longer exists. The time is the foretold and secure an estate now. Sell all you own in Chicago with fine residence and income paying realty which will afford an income of $1,000 per annum. This estate was examined by experts and pronounced the most desirable ever created after the plan adopted by foreigners which cannot be improved upon. Apply for particulars to SPECIAL AGENT, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD.—S. W. COR. 44TH-ST.

Elegant new 3-story stone front residences; situate in architectural design, and in point of finish unsurpassed; large lot with each house, 25x161; corner 26x161 to 20-ft. alley; we will give the best bargain in a first-class home in the city; open for inspection any day.
3 short blocks from 43d-st. L. station.
ALBERT MENDEL, Builder. REA & CO., 8 Rookery, or 567 43d-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 45TH-ST. House 31x60 ft. Lot 31x125 ft. Price $16,500. Modern stone front house of 12 rooms; hall in center of house. This is a cozy home.
LAKE-AV., near 45th—Modern stone front of 10 rooms; semi-detached; elegant order; price, $11,000.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
BOWEN-AV., NEAR LANGLEY-AV.
Two-story frame of 7 rooms. Lot 25x125 feet. Price, $4,000.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY: 40 FEET on Clark-st.; premises No. 206 and 208; to be sold Sept. 19. For particulars inquire at office of YOUNG, MAKEEL & BRADLEY, Attys., 95 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—MODERN house, barn, and corner lot 80x125; price, $10,750; built 3 years ago; cost $16,000; choice location in Auburn Park; easy terms. Address V 793, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, VERNON-av., near 36th-st., $1.30 foot if taken at once. Is a decided bargain. B. F. JABOB & CO., R. 6, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,250—OWNER RETURNING TO California offers cozy and elegant 7-room stone house, 206 44th-st., near Drexel-boulevard; latest improvements. D. Y. BACON.

FOR SALE—50X150 FT., EAST END-AV., 170 FT. north of 26th-st.; a rare opportunity; $25 per foot; owner. Address W 855, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$200 CASH, $35 MONTH, TAKES 2 family flat east of Halsted, near 55th-blvd.; sewer and water. HOOVER, 507 167 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY. If you want to investigate.
$1,250—W. Van Buren-st., near Homan-av.; only one left.
$600—W. Van Buren-st., near 47th.
$650—W. Jackson-st., near 47th.
$500—Owasco-st., near 47th. Apply on the ground.
Easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—LOT WITH TWO HOUSES on Austin-av., near Hoyne; houses rent for $28 per month; will sell property for $1,000; rent pays over 16 per cent. Who will take this? Owner must sell at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—LOTS—LOTS—

$1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000.
NO IMPROVEMENTS IN ONLY—$250 DOWN—ONLY.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
CLEAR AND GOOD TITLE.
6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT.
NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
TRAINS C., M. & St. P. R.R. PASS THE P. R.R.
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RAVENSWOOD—LOT on Palmer-st., north of Wilson-av., $2,500; cash or terms. Lot on Lincoln-av., near Graceland-av., $385; seven-room house, cash, $2,800; $500 down, $15 monthly; seven-room house, $4,350; ten-room house, bath, steam heat, large barn, one block from depot, $7,000, easy terms; small furnished cottage on half acre of ground; $1,850; easy terms. SAM BROWN Jr., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LOTS, 135 FT. DEEP, near Lincoln Park and Lake-Shore drive; $200 per ft. Address O M 96, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this fall; $1,600 to $1,800; small payments. Further information can be had or see owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE—TWO CHOICE lots at a bargain for cash; one 7-room house, near; 1 new; good order; price; cheap. DRURY BROTHERS, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—I OWN ABOUT 75 LOTS AT BEVERly Hills, which I will sell at 40 cents on the dollar; one half cash, balance 6 months. Address O M 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO HEIGHTS—BARGAIN. Valuable lot, a moneymaker, only $400; only $100 down; don't lose this chance. W 925, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM DWELLING AND 3 lots at Longwood; $3,000; rented to May 1; part cash and exchanges. R. 75, 161 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
200 acres of land near Chicago at intersection of 3 railroads, including belt line, at $100 per acre; I can get responsible party to indemnify purchaser against loss for interest in profits; this is a chance to make big profits and absolutely no chance to lose.
JAMES H. BIGGS, Room 1, 184 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—600 ACRES FINEST HAY LAND IN The county, all fenced and in good order; 500 to 600 tons annually; price $12.50 per acre if sold soon; can't be beat in Indiana for the price. 520 acres timber, 80 acres in cultivation; corn, wheat; timber, country east, price $15 per acre. Also have 266-acre farm, finest and best improved in the county owned 43 years by one family; being want to divide; price $40 per acre. Also fine 200-acre prairie farm, fine improved; price $40 per acre. Also have a number of other first-class farms for sale; one fine one of 160 acres, 3½ miles from county seat, price $30 per acre. Address JACOB BOZARTH, the Land Agent, Lima, Ind.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 163 ACRES IN THE FAmous Valley of Western New York; would exchange. Address W 849, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WHO HAS A FIRST-CLASS IMproved business corner for sale on the West Side for about $50,000? Will pay $50,000 if will pay all cash and make a quick deal; state full particulars. Address W 892, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE FOR CASH CUSTOMER, 2-4 story flat, south of 43d, north of 47th, east of Cottage Grove; Ellis-av. preferred.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FROM 3 TO 5 ACRES ON NORTH Lake-shore, with riparian rights; just north of Evanston and Northwestern and Lake Forest preferred. Address W 858, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK FARM WORTH $50,000 TO $150,000; stocked preferred. Address Box 53, La Grange, Ill.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, $6,000; answer, detached, about $30,000. HOLTON, SELTZ & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR NEBRASKA LAND FOR Chicago forcture. C. D. BRODBECK, Suite 716, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,280 ACRES SOUTH DAKOTA wild land, near towns and railroads; soil heavy black loam; want merchandise. CHAS. V. McCLURE, Greene, Ia.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—2 CHOICE RESIDENCES, 1ST-class location, West Side, one rented; price, $16,000. "Owner," 115 Dearborn-st., R. 83.

WILL EXCHANGE—
$600 equity in South Milwaukee lots for fine horses and carriages. Address D. CASE, 343 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—STOCK GENERAL MERCHANDISE stock; invoice from $6,000 to $8,000; will trade cash and good real estate. O M 90, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES, GOLD; BEARing 7 per cent, security 3 or 4 times; title perfect; $500, $450, $650, $800, $1,000, $2,000, $5,000.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 95 and 96 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I HAVE $5,000 TO LOAN UPON REALTY. H. C. Hotz, 507 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate.

MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 1878. Major Block. 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
E. FRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATES, 126 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent; building loans.
J. H. WINSLOW & LUPTON, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; large and small amounts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE
D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & RAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 95 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 on improved real estate.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN AT 6 per cent on improved city property. MATSON HILL, 307 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—$5,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $20,000, at 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L, 971, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,000 ON IMPROVED real estate, one block from Halsted-st. and Fullerton-av.; rental $35 per month. W 897, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WILL LOAN $2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate. MASON, Room 18, 164 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate; 7 per cent, 2½ per cent commission. Address W 815, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st (main floor).
First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 6 Haymarket Theater Building.
151 Madison-st.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 36 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—
MONEY TO LOAN
on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities.
W. N. ALLEY, BANKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 861 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 148 Madison-st. Private entrance, Sobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st. Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—The largest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial.
BAUMAN & CO.

New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building. State and Washington-sts.

ONE MORTGAGE FOR SALE, $500, DRAWING 7 per cent for 5 years; property worth $2,200.
A. H. HOLLEY, 17 Quincy-st.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates 88 and 90 Washington-st. Room 54.

THE FIRST SERIES OF STOCK WILL MATURE in December in the Inter-State Building and Loan Assn. New series open.
H. C. BUNN, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—$500 TO $1,000 ON 3-MOS. PAPER commercially rated $30,000 and high credit. Address O E 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK DEposits. Room 4, 90 Washington-st.

$2,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON STOCKS OR bonds. CUNNINGHAM, 122 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CELLULOID AND RUBBERINE MANUFACTURers wanted—To manufacture a small patented article on royalty or otherwise. Address Box 78, Thorold, Ont.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE; SMALL STOCK; location, store, and fixtures will warrant anybody to handle the best goods in the market; takes 30 minutes to go to the city; don't take this for cheap talk; come and see. 576 43d-st., one-half block east of Elevated R. R. Station.

FOR SALE—IN THE BUSINESS CENTER, one of the best saloons in the city, now doing a big business, or will trade for first-class real estate. Apply to O'Donnell and Duer Bav. Brg. Co., corner Wallace and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—THE CAUCASIAN LAUNDRY CO.'S plant at 4708 Cottage Grove-av. will be sold at public auction by mortgagee at 10 a. m. Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893. Here will be a chance to secure fine laundry cheap.

FOR SALE—SALOON, IN GOOD LOCATION, ON account of sickness; has good connection. Address O M 107, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON IN LARGE OFFICE BUILDing; doing good business; $1,350; part long time. Call at 87 Dearborn-st., cigar store.

GREAT BARGAIN—22 ROOM NEW HOTEL, newly furnished; full all the time; barn for 16 horses and buggies; price $5,000, half down, balance one and two years; in small town. Address Room 408, 164 Dearborn-st.

HAVE $500 TO $1,000 TO INVEST IN PLUMBing or hardware business; replies from principals only. Address O M 111, Tribune office.

I HAVE SOMETHING REQUIRES NO CAPITAL; big money in; good thing for traveling man to sell on road. Address W 851, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co. are the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate o' any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SERVICES—A thorough business man with $15,000 can purchase half interest in staple, old established business, netting $10,000 a year; house is the leader in its line, and favorably known all over America; money no object without proper business and personal qualifications. No agents. Address O M 75, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—BEST LOCATION IN the city; low rent; good lease; making $300 per month; owner selling account of sickness. Address W 916, Tribune office.

SICKNESS COMPELS ME TO SELL THIRD INterest in paying attraction. Address CHOSSLY, 1026 Clark-st., Winterton Printing Co.

TO RENT—CAFE FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTY WITH $5,000 to invest in a good business paying 40 per cent, or if own time is given will guarantee 100 per cent; good security given. This is a bona fide offer; no brokers wanted. Call or address between 2 and 6 p. m. A. THORPE, Mecca Hotel, Thirty-fourth and State-sts., city.

WANTED—MAN—FOR WESTERN BRANCH OF Chicago wholesale house; will pay all expenses and $125 per month salary, besides percentage on all business done; must invest $1,200 cash in stock of goods to be carried; three years' engagement. Address W 910, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN WITH $650 TO open up and manage new business; goods staple; salary $60 monthly, and expenses. Address W 900, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON IN GOOD RESIstant location; will pay cash; no attention to answers unless location and price given. Address O M 119, Tribune office.

WILL BUY—OR TRADE FOR GOOD GROCERY store doing cash business in suburbs or country; country preferred. Address O M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD GROCERY OR will give good residence located at Milwaukee and California-avs. Address W 865, Tribune office.

$45 NET PROFIT WEEKLY WITH $200—INvestors in times like these should have well in hand in mind that this is the second successful year of Rowe's Infallible Handicapping System. This is equivalent to 200 years' business with 10 per cent dividend paying securities. Profits returned uniformly each week. Safe, conservative, practical. Prospectus 1893, explaining system in detail, tabulated statistics, etc., free.
C. D. ROWE, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME TROTTING and Kentucky bred mare Clarissa Wilkes, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weights 1,025 pounds; sired by Red Wilkes. She is, without exception, a handsome and reliable safe family and fast trotting mare as one could wish, for she is a natural roadster of 12 flights of gait. I will guarantee her in every respect as represented and to trot a mile in 2:35. Price $150. Also, at a great sacrifice, my family horse; he is 6 years old, 16 hands high, weighs 1,125 pounds; can road ten miles an hour without urging; he is thoroughly city broken and very gentle; can be driven by the most timid person; will allow responsible party thirty days' trial. Also lady's phaeton and side-bar top road wagon, built by Brewster and used but a few times. Sold on account of owner's death. For further particulars call at private stable, 67 Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MET WITH A sad misfortune will sell for $175 his handsome road and family horse Prince Wilkes; 6 years old, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; is a natural roadster of 10 miles an hour; I will guarantee him absolutely sound and gentle; safe for ladies to drive around depots or any place in the city, as he is not afraid of locomotive or electric cars; he is an excellent saddle horse; bred in Kentucky; sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Allen; record 2:18¾; he must be seen to be appreciated, as he is in every way as represented; fast, safe, sound, and reliable; will allow 30 days' trial to responsible parties. Also lady's elegant phaeton, side bar, top road wagon; built by Brewster and in perfect order. Apply at my private stable, rear of residence, 347 Ohio-st.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT HORSES FOR sale—The typical Oldenburg and Hanoverian coach horses (14 stallions and 15 mares), lately exhibited at the World's Fair, are to be sold at AUCTION THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER AT 2 O'CLOCK in the DEXTER PARK HORSE PAVILION (Union and Seven Yards); 34 prizes have been awarded to these collections by the World's Fair jurors. Among the horses are singles and teams and a wonderful four-horse team from the Imperial stud in Celle, province of Hanover.
H. GERDES,
Representative appointed by the Government.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—3 SEATED carriage. Inquire 269 E. 46th-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A NEARLY new, light, extension top carriage; also a fine leather top buggy; no use to owner. Barn rear of 370 E. 31st-st., near Michigan-av.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, AND elegant side bar buggy; no reasonable offer refused. 4053 Lake-av.

$150 WILL PURCHASE HANDSOME SIDE bar buggy (Brewster) nearly new, and set road harness. 2053 Lake-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 617 CHICAGO Opera House, 115 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 134 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business strictly transacted.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIANS ATTENTION—GOOD second-hand operating chairs. 1530 Masonic Temple.

CLOTHING.

A. SOL, 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1312 WABASH-AV.—20-ROOM RESidence; modern conveniences, good light, steam heat. Key 1214.
5553 Wentworth-av., large cosy 10-room residence, large grounds, low rent; open.
539 45th-st., good 6-room brick cottage; low rent.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. (former offices of Turner & Bond).

FOR RENT—THE MODERN BROWNSTONE front 10-room dwelling No. 14 Groveland Park, with brick stable, furnished or with carpets only. Rent about $1,800. Inquire on premises from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—197 44TH-ST., JUST E. OF DREXEL blvd., choice modern 10-room furnished residence, first-class in every respect; reasonable rent.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—2500 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x190; to be appreciated; will be inspected.
HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—58 BRYANT-AV.—Furnished house with large barn in rear; all modern improvements. For information apply to E. C. YOUNG, 326 Fifth-av., Belding Bros. & Co.

TO RENT—4213 LAKE-AV.—8-ROOM COTTAGE, steam heat, modern improvements, in first-class order, and best location; low rent to small family.

TO RENT—2128 INDIANA-AV., 11 ROOMS; immediate possession; excellent for room renting. S. E. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 3813 Prairie-av., 11 rooms; fine order; $75 per month. Key at 4235 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEAT 9-ROOM HOUSE, INDIANAav., near 27th-st.; furnished; rent only $40; furniture for sale cheap. Address O M 118, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT $50 A MONTH, 9-ROOM HOUSE, 221 Oakwood-blvd.
F. F. HEAD, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—275 HELDEN-AV.—CHOICE MODern residence; price, $45. Inquire at 273 Belden-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE, 12 rooms; Nov. till May, $65. O M 102, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—355 N. WOOD-ST., 9 ROOMS AND barn; will rent 5 or 4 rooms with barn.
114 and 118 N. Wood-st., 2 5-room houses; only $13.50 each.
944 W. Lake-st., cottage, 5 rooms, $16.
14 Diller-st., a good cottage; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house; 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 653 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3 or by calling upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner. Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—939 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern improvements; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 139 Jackson-st., Room 56.

TO RENT—CHOICE 9-ROOM BRICK HOUSE; bath, laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; carpets for sale if desired. TENAUD, R. 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—842 W. ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY AND basement stone-front house; 10 rooms. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, Room 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—CORNER HOUSE, beautifully furnished; location unsurpassed; to private family only. Address V 378, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—42 CEDAR-ST., NEAR LAKE Shore drive; 14 rooms; modern, perfect order. Inquire of owner on premises. Rent low to May 1.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, 272 BELDEN-AV., WILL sell carpets, part of furniture; inquire on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—7 AND 8-ROOM HOUSES; DEtached, large yards, good order; convenient to depot at Clarkdale; public school, church, etc.; rents from $10 to $15; call before 2 p. m. today and Saturday. R. S. HILL, 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE—ONE 15-ROOM house, well furnished, and one 7-room house; both new and in good location. DRURY BROTHERS, 1110 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. Call at 1 Pine-st. 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 130 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE FOR THE WINter, furnished house or flat; South Side; family (3); reference given. W 863, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY STEADY TENANT, 6 or 7 room cottage; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address B., 2532 Calumet-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—SIX OR EIGHT ROOM furnished house in first-class location, suburbs preferred. Address W 907, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BANCROFT APARTMENT HOUSE, 3 to 7 rooms, $20 to $35 per month; modern 2-room flats $20, 3 rooms $25, 4 rooms $27.50, 5 rooms $35, 7 rooms $52.50, 9 rooms $62.50 per month; possession at once; gas ranges, an abundance of hot and cold water and steam heat, electric lights; elegant cafe in the building and janitor service; will suit you the new furniture now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar. Factory prices, not long time, if you want it; no children. Agent on premises day and night. Telephone South 951. Call now if you want to save good money.

TO RENT—CHEAP—
1 Steam heat, hot water, janitor service, 4606 Lake-av., 7 and 8 rooms; 12 46th-st., 4, 5, and 8 rooms. Apply afternoon.
PHILIP MURPHY, 79 E. Madison-st., 2d floor, Boston Store.

TO RENT—448 41ST-ST., NEAR GRAND-BLVD. A and convenient to L. S. Ry. and elevated road, new 4-room flat; double detached, 3d flat, 7 rooms, handsomely decorated; furnace, gas, bath, sideboard, etc.; key at first flat. J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD CHANCE TO RENT, ONLY $13; five neat, light rooms, first flat; gas; good yard; in convenience; single or en suite; for World's Fair visitors; breakfast if desired. 3536 Forest-av.

TO RENT—4523 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEW DEtached stone front, 3d flat, 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water, sideboards, etc.; rent reasonable.
J. S. SHEARER & CO., 282 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COR. OF COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., one 7 and 8 room apartment; elevator, electric light; etc. Apply BENJ. F. TOBIN, No. 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV. AND 24TH-ST., 3 A modern 7-room flats; steam heat, gas range, and janitor service. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$20; 8-ROOM FLAT ON COTTAGE Grove-av.; near World's Fair; over a fine store; flat and store $40.
WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. 48TH-ST. AND EVANS and Langley-avs., 4 and 5 room modern flat, with gas ranges; rental $25 and $30.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 room flats; moderate prices; good repair. Estate of F. C. FORTER, Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS, 205 46TH-ST., KENwood; steam heat; oak finish; oak floors; gas range; two mantels. O. S. BASS, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO SIX-ROOM FLATS ON INDIANAav., near 22d-st.; $25 each. Apply to Glenarm Hotel office, N. E. cor. 22d and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH OR without breakfast; private Jewish family. 3124 Vernon-av.; cable and Ill. Central.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOODblvd., modern 5-room apartment, furnished; beautiful location. Apply to RIDGEWAY.

TO RENT—THE "BRIGHTON," INDIANA-AV. and 41st-st., high-class 8-room apartments at moderate rent. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT 7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS at 5523 Sherman-st.; electric lights, gas, baths, and modern improvements.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats; rent $50 per month; possession Nov. 1. See these flats at 4235 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOODblvd., 5 and 6 room apartments; electric light, gas range, etc.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS 2-ROOM flats; choicest location. LOOMIS, 177 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 6 ROOMS; FURNACE heat; stone front; $35. 2020 Prairie-av.

North Side.

TO RENT
"THE CLAREMONT,"
S. e. cor. Clark-st. and Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park. Elegant 6 and 7 room apartments, steam heat, hot water, mantels with grates, sideboards, gas-fixtures, screens, shades, gas ranges, clothes driers, janitor service, and all modern conveniences. There is a 50-foot building line on Clark-st. which makes these apartments exceptionally choice. Price $55 per month and upwards. Apply to janitor or O. H. CARSON, 1803 Deming-ct.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Monterey," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7 room flats left; modern; first-class cafe; walk and elevator; Wells and Clark cable cars; moderate rental.
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; PART OR all; whole or without board; on 3d floor best part of Dearborn-av; hardwood finish; natural gas; telephone service; all modern improvements. Address W 852, Tribune office.

TO RENT—290 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT FLATS overlooking lake; steam; hard wood finish; telephone; every possible convenience; one furnished; see janitor or T. J. SHAY, 294 Madison-st.

TO RENT—468 GARFIELD-AV., JUST 2 BLOCKS west of Lincoln Park, choice 5 and 6 room flats; bath, gas, janitor service; elegant light, etc.; open.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—3 FLATS, 6 ROOMS EACH, 384 AND 386 No. Clark-st.; also cosy 4-room flat, 390 No. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF A FURNISHED seven-room flat; all conveniences. Flat 11, 166 North State-st.

TO RENT—AT 632 LA SALLE-AV., 7 AND 9 ROOM steam-heated flats.
"The Plaza," 640 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER FLAT, 8 ROOMS, modern. 150 La Salle-av.; cheap rent.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; also hall room. 236 Schiller-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—532 SUPERIOR-ST., 6 ROOMS, 2D floor; brick; rent cheap. Also, Sheldon, 2 nice flats, cheap; keys 478 Lake, 2d floor, entrance from Sheldon. We have a fine list of flats.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—2-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, GAS range, fuel meter; Venetian blinds, tile mirror mantels, screens, janitor service. 1826 Van Buren; also one flat newly furnished, same building, 830 W. Van Buren. E. D. MORSE, 61 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—973 WASHINGTON-BLVD., ELEGANT 5 flat, new, steam from heater, hot water, bath, plumbing, latest sewerage, fine gilt paper; only $23. Key 1049 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, 220 and 222, and one corner store for drug store, Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—426 MADISON-ST.—2 FURNISHED CORner rooms; housekeeping; all conveniences; adults

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED front room with every modern convenience, including folding bed and elegant bath room; suitable for one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; terms very reasonable for permanency. Apply 6 The Cristobal, 40th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; entrance 40th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT rooms in Englewood, 50 cents per day; board cheap if desired. Address O M 100, Tribune office

TO RENT—PART OF WELL ESTABLISHED millinery store to dressmaker; bargain.
HUBBELL, 115 43d-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
Elegant front room, $20; another, $10; house modern, facing Lincoln Park; private family. 747 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST., DOUBLE AND single rooms, permanent or Fair visitors.

TO RENT—157 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished single and double rooms.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF highly recommended furnished rooms, completed for housekeeping; small families now boarding and strangers arriving in the city should call; rents weekly:
153 and 155 S. Wood-st.
266 S. Morgan-st.
210 W. Adams-st.
190 S. Green-st.
349 S. Green-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; 30 CENTS a day; $3.50, $3 per week. 27 W. Lexington-av., near Hoyne.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR without board. 600 W. 47th-st.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS; 1 bath and gas. 550 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL NOV. 1—3 OR 4 room well-furnished, clean flat; South Side; no children; best references; reasonable price; immediate possession. Address W 860, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM with private bath; permanently, by married couple; must be near State-st. Address 224 State-st., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A large, well-furnished room with or without breakfast; South Side preferred. References. Address W 917, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board part of the time; centrally located, near telephone service, by a young lady. 417 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A room near Lincoln Park, north of Center-st. Address W 886, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping between 12th and 20th-sts.; state terms. Address W 932, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE LARGE OR TWO small unfurnished rooms for two young men; South Side. Address W 924, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, South Side; references exchanged. Address W 875, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY married couple in private family; must be in vicinity of Lincoln Park. Address W 919,

DEPOSITS INCREASE.

AT SOME BANKS THEY ARE BACK WHERE THEY WERE LAST MAY.

Board of Trade Markets Weaker—The Advances of the Last Ten Days Followed by Further Realizing Sales—Outside Demand Fair, but Not Enough to Absorb the Offerings—Little in Current News—Receipts of Wheat and Corn Continue Large—Provisions Stagnant.

If deposits keep on increasing in local banks at the rate they have been doing recently the outlook is certainly good for plenty of money. At the First National it is said that deposits are now $5,000,000 above the low point and that the statement today would compare favorably with the statement last May, with a cash reserve much stronger. The Merchants' Loan and Trust have increased in deposits $3,000,000 in two weeks. The Continental National has increased, $2,500,000 from the low point. There are other banks with increases proportionately as great.

This influx of money has not yet led to anything like an easy money market, however. Of course conditions show vast improvement as compared with what they were two weeks ago, but the market is still a tight one. Bank rates are held firmly at 7 per cent. There is occasionally a little cutting on call loans and considerable outside money is offered on call at 6 per cent. No time money is being loaned below 7, however, except in perhaps a few exceptional cases. Deposits have already increased enough so that some bankers have begun to complain of a dull demand. They say there is opportunity to loan plenty of money to mercantile borrowers, but that the loans are not of a character to be attractive. Good collateral loans are sought for and there is a great deal of money to be had on the right kind of collateral either on call or on time. Borrowers take little interest in offers of call money. Recent experiences with call loans are altogether too vivid to make them feel comfortable with any great amount of liability that they might be forced to meet with after opportunity for making provision for it.

The stock market was fairly active yesterday and continued heavy. The street railways declined from the opening and rallied a little at the close, but final quotations showed net losses. There is hardly a reasonable doubt but Philadelphia has been a heavy seller of street railway stocks during the last few days. The condition of the Philadelphia exchange market furnishes good testimony on that point. There has been a heavy demand for Philadelphia exchange, a single block of $200,000 being wanted within a day or two.

Miscellaneous stocks were generally steady, but there was little disposition to buy. Lake Street is fairly active in fractional transactions at 23 or shade better. Calumet Dock sold at 46 regular, the first sale in some days. New York Biscuit is steadily developing strength and friends. The stock for several weeks hung about 20, but has recently taken a start upward. It sold yesterday at 27. Earnings of the company continue to grow more satisfactory. The situation is much improved at the New York factory, and the outlook generally appears decidedly encouraging to the insiders.

The list of sales was as follows:

Cedar Rapids and Northern consols after falling 4½, to 90, rallied to 93.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Sep 14	Closing Sep 13
Atchison	5,172	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Amn. Cot. Oil	410	35¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do pfd	435	70¾	70¾	70¾	70
Amn. Sugar	28,171	90¾	88¾	89¾	90¾
Amn. Tobacco	230	79	78	79	79
B. & A	100	24	24	24	24
Balto. & Ohio	695	70¾	69¼	70¾	69¾
C. Pac	135	22¾	22¾	22¾	
C., B. & Q	3,515	85¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
C., R. N. Co	960	100¾	100	100¾	100¾
Do pfd	50	136	136	136	
C., M. & St. P	19,550	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
C., R. I. & P	2,461	65¾	65	65¾	65¾
C., St. P., M. & O	400	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Chas. & Ohio	400	17¾	17	17	17
Colo. Fuel & I	210	25¾	25¼	25¾	28¾
Cent. R. R. of N. J	437	110¾	109	110	110
C. & E. Ill	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	
Do pfd	100	94¾	94¼	94¾	96¾
Columbus & H. V	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	21
C. & H. V. Coal & I	800	10¾	9¾	10¾	9¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	2,205	131¾	131	131¾	
Chicago Gas	5,935	61¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
D., L. & W	531	143	142	143	142
Del. & Hud	600	120¾	120	120¾	119¾
Den. & Rio G	30	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	580	31¾	30¾	31¾	30¾
Dist. & C. F. Co	6,400	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
E. & T. H	1,574	85	83¾	83¾	86
East Tenn	1,000	¾	¾	¾	
Gen. Electric	12,189	47¾	45¾	47¾	45¾
Iowa Cent. pfd	200	22	22	22	
Lake Shore	980	132¾	132¾	132¾	132
Louis. & Nash	3,250	59¾	58	58¾	58¾
Laclede Gas	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Mich. Cent	10	93	93	93	93
M., K. & T. pfd	500	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Manhattan	960	134	132	134	131¾
Missouri Pacific	814	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
N. Y. & N. E	1,200	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
N. Y., L. E. & W	5,359	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
Do pfd	741	25¾	24¾	24¾	25
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d	300	16	15¾	15¾	16
N. Y. Cent. & R	57	6	5¾	5¾	5¾
N. Y. Ont. & W	600	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
N. Y. & Nor. pfd	250	10¾	9		
National Linseed	400	18	18	18	18¾
Nat. Lead	2,090	32	30½	30¾	31¾
Nat. Cordage	1,000	29	28	28	29¾
N. Y. C. & St. L	140	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
O. Ry. & Nav	20	45¾	45¾	45¾	44
Phil. & Reading	4,400	20¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Pac. Mail	1,231	16	15¾	16	16
Pullman	150	173¾	173¾	173¾	172
P., C., C. & St. L	20	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Rich. Term	11,363	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾
R. & W. pfd	100	30	30	30	
St. L. & S. W	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Do pfd	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
Tex. Pacific	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Tenn. Coal	210	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
Union Pacific	1,563	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
U. S. Cordage	9,130	23¾	21¾	22	23¾
U. P., D. & G	230	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
U. S. Rubber	10	28	28	28	28
Do pfd	34	75	75	75	
W. & L. E	180	14	14	14	13¾
Wabash	100	8	8	8	8¾
Do pfd	900	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Western Union	5,639	83¾	83	83¾	83¾
Wis. Cent	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	7¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	130
American	198	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	110	U. S. 2s (bid)	98
U. S. 4s, coup	111		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$4000 Atch 4s	73¾@74	3000 M&SP1s-CaPW5s	
2000 AaFstd 4s	58¾		108¾@108¾
1000 Atch 2d	42¾	3000 Mex 3d	36¾
1000 Atch gen 5s	94	3000 NYO&SL 4s	94
5000 Beech Creek	90¾	1000 NY&H 1st cp	119
1000 BCR&N 1st	101	24000 NPInt cp	106¾@107
1000 BCR&N 1st c t 5s	93	14000 NPGen 3s	65¾@65¾
10000 BCR&N 1st c t 5s	90¾@93	2000 NPZd cp	90
37000 Br El 1st	110@110½	6000 NYCa Wrt 4s	90¾@90¾
1000 B&E new	70	1000 NYL&W 2d c	80
2000 CaOng 6s	74	10000 NWes 4s reg	91¾
6000 CAEI gen 5s	96¾@96¾	4000 NW 25-yr db 5s	100
1000 CAEI 1st 5s	90¾	5000 NW db 5s	106½
11000 CRIaPac 5s	95¾@95¾	6000 OSL 6s	86
1000 CRIaPdb 5s	90	8000 OS 1st	101¾
2000 CMStP gen	109	2000 OSLgu	90
2000 CHVaT 5s	88	1000 PG &C of C 2d gt	97
23000 C&Ocon 6s	100	37000 P&R 1st inc	34¾@35¾
1000 C&Q 10s	92	4000 P&R 1st m 5s	23¾@23¾
1000 CBaI 7s	117½	1000 P&R 3d pf in	18¾
1000 CGL&CO 1st	82	23000 P&Rcon 5s	70¾@70¾
10000 CsNPInt	45¾@48	2000 P&Ref 4s	70¾
5000 CStP&M con 6s	90	5000 P&Einc	17¾
5000 ColMid 4s	42¾	12000 RTcl 5s tr rs	25¾@26¾
2000 DLW gen 7s	130	2000 RIF&N 5s tr re	54¾@55
2000 DLA&Wa 1907	125	1000 RGW 4s	70
2000 DM&NA 4s	93	1200 SPM&M 1st cn 6s	
3000 D&RG 4s	74¾		114@115
4000 DM&T 1st	121	4000 SAU&GS 1st	90
4000 ETV&GaCon 5s	30¾@35¾	15000 SL&WSt	20¾@20¾
15000 ETV&Glstx gd 5s	38¾	1000 SL&IM5s	73
1000 ETH&S 8s	93	3000 SaWIst	38¾@39
1000 EVA&C 1st	83@86	1000 SLSaFist	90
2000 FWaRG 1st	60¾	2000 SA&APfs	55
1000 GEdebs	78	10000 TexInc	14¾
1000 GR&I 1st	93	3000 UPin 4s	70¾
4000 Laclede Gas 1st	79	47000 UPrids c t no	85
2000 LF&W 1st 5s	110	10000 UPDaGist	46
10000 LMAsCrm	67¼@67¾	10000 Wabash	102¾@103
5000 LS&MS 1st cp	117	3000 WS gtd 4s	99
1000 LSeMS 3d rg	119	1000 WSgtd 4s reg	97¾
18000 Lan cons 4s	92¾@93	3000 WNYaPS 5s	70
9000 MK&Tlst 6s	77	7000 WLE&PC 5s	65@70

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,500	21	21	20¾	20¾
American Sugar	4,850	90¾	90¾	88¾	89
Bell Telephone	40	193	193	187½	187½
C., B. & Q	1,625	85½	85½	84¾	84¾
Chi. Junc. Ry	60	79¾	80	79¾	79¾
Do pfd	5	90	90	90	90
Gen'l Electric	1,450	45¾	47¾	45¾	47
Pullman	15	170¾	172	170	171
Union Pacific	3,327	23¾	23¾	21¾	21¾
Bonds:					
$5000 Atch 2d	41¼	$1000 C B Q con 5s			100
6000 Wis C 5s	71¼@72	2000 do 5s			115½

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Deadwood, $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 30c; Homestake, $6.00; Horn Silver, $2.40; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 40c; Ontario, $6.00; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Savage, 25c; Standard, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 14.—Alloure Mining company (new), $40.00; Atlantic, $9.50 bid; Boston & Montana, $22.25; Calumet & Hecla, $270.00 bid; Franklin, $11.00 bid; Kearsarge, 50c; Osceola, $27.50; Quincy, $105.00 bid; Tamarack, $148.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

It was an "off day" for those friendly to higher prices. Commission houses as a rule were pleased to admit that there has been a gradual but steady increase of outside orders, but the volume of business other than that purely professional was not large enough yesterday to take the long stuff on realizing sales except at fractional declines. Rumors were prominent little novelty, the Signal Service map showing further rainfall beneficial to pasturage and autumn farm work. The feeling after the close was about steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 71¼@71¾c and calls at 72¾@72¾c and were quoted late at 72½c. Puts on May corn sold at 44½@44¾c and calls at 45¾@45¾c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 144 cars; corn, 650 cars; oats, 350 cars, and 2,200 hogs.

Secretary Stone was on the floor after a visit at his ancestral home in Newburyport, Mass. He reports the trains coming this way heavily loaded with World's Fair passengers.

The *Price Current* summary said: Rains in various Western districts helpful to wheat seeding, which was shaping toward decided curtailment. Corn has been ripened by warm, dry weather. All but small portions practically secure from frost. Crop should be expected to fully equal or moderately exceed last year, but with old grain not likely to furnish larger supply.

The government figures published at the time showed that from the 1891 bumper crop of corn 860,000,000 bu were carried over into 1892. The crop of that year was 1,630,000,000 bu and the estimate for 1893 1,615,000,000 bu. The bears call attention to the fact that this represents an aggregate of more than 4,000,000,000 bu corn to supply requirements for two years.

George Phillips' St. Louis advices made demand for cured meats has fallen off materially the last few days because of the steady advance which has placed the product almost in the line of a luxury with many people. Other traders here with New Orleans connections have received orders to buy no more at present owing to the high prices. The stock of cured ribs in local warehouses is practically exhausted and there is probably nothing to prevent October advancing to a September or cash price. There is no short interest of consequence, however, and this is perhaps against an advance to figures above a workable basis on shipping account.

The short line of corn put out by J. C. Schwartz in the early 40's for May delivery, which the bulls have been unsuccessful in distributing to the present time, is still the topic of interest in the pit. The line was practically untouched yesterday, and the question was pertinently asked, Will the bulls be able to get out without losing their scalps? Some of the outsiders were criticising methods pursued by certain traders to force Schwartz to cover. It was reported that an effort had been made to ascertain the total of his shortage that a corner movement might be inaugurated to run him in; other longs to whom this plan was broached indignantly refused to enter into any such alliance, and the plan fell through. A man close in the counsels of Schwartz says that the magnitude of the short line is not nearly so great as generally ascribed to him; that in the confusion it has been popularly supposed that a part of the corn shortage is on his books which really is represented by Harvey, by Counselman, and by Armour. Furthermore, that while some of the big houses to whom he has sold corn have called him 10 per cent margins and received such, they in turn have not put up the 10 per cent in instances where he has called them. The inference is that the longs, having a profit in sight, would willingly have Schwartz close out their trades, as a settlement would at the moment show them a profit with which to further fight him. He was not on the floor yesterday. When seen at his office in the afternoon he said: "No, I was not on 'Change today, as I had other engagements to require my attention in my milling business. I am unruffled all the way up to 50c and even 55c, and am not worried about my short line of corn."

TIRED BUT NOT DISCOURAGED.

Longs Sell Wheat and Corn—Offerings Not So Readily Absorbed—General Weakness.

In wheat it was another day of general and scattered liquidation, and there was not enough demand to absorb the offerings except at a decline, which left the market ¾c lower at practically the bottom. Everybody seemed to have a little wheat for sale which had been bought on the advancing market, and in addition there was some prominent selling by such proverbial shorts as Partridge. At nearly every show of hardness Armour was a reputed seller, while the outside support was rather indifferent. Routine news was rather against the price. Early cables were weak, the professionals sold out, and the timid bulls awaited a lower range of prices on which to buy. The receipts at primary points were nearly thrice the shipments, at 952,600 bu and 302,600 bu respectively. Late Liverpool cables were steadier, but the continent was reported weak via New York, while the board's public cable showed an advance at Paris. Outside markets were indifferent and New York sent selling orders. The *Price Current* summary was construed bearishly and cash wheat was a heavy with only the under grades movable. The clearances were liberal at 700,000 bu, and this helped the price temporarily. December sold at 72¾c, down to 71¾c, and closed at the spills at 72¾c, with May 78¾c and September or cash 67¾@67¾c. Sales in store and to go there were at 68¾@68¾c for No. 2 red winter, 64@64¾c for No. 3, and 57½@61¼c for No. 4. Free-on-board sales were at 60@62c for No. 4 red winter, 65@66¾c for No. 3 do, and 60@65c for No. 2 spring.

Corn bulls made some effort early to support the market and with a show of success prices moved up fractionally. But subsequently the load proved too heavy and final quotations were about the low range of the day, scoring ⅝c decline in new crop deliveries, while near futures were 1c lower. The receipts were 97 cars less than expected, and the bull crowd was trying to warm up to renewed potency the news of the big clearances of the day before. The out-inspection was favorable for them at 426,671 bu, and exports were fair at 150,495 bu, with further talk here of new business on foreign account and charters made for 426,000 bu. Receipts had plenty of corn to sell for October, and the cash market, instead of ruling independently strong, as for days past, showed signs of lassitude. Bartlett-Frazier, Harvey, and Boyden were online buyers, the crowd confessed. The estimate Phillips had not only liquidated his long line but had in addition taken the short side. Fowler-Sterling and Gaylord bought some corn but there were no leaders on that side. The weather map showed further frosts, the corn belt and the Murray summary said most of the corn is out of the way of frost. The falling off in receipts, to, say, 300 cars per day, anticipated by some in the trade has not taken place, and this has had its effect. The receipts for today is 450 cars. May sold at 46¾c early, off to 44¾c, and closed at 44¾c, with December at 41¼c, and October at 41c. Cash was ⅛c discount. Sales in store and to go there were at 41¾@42¾c for No. 2, 43¾@43¾c for do yellow, and 42@42½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 40@41½c for No. 4, 42@42½c for No. 3 white, and 42¾@43c for No. 2 do.

Oats opened about ½c higher and there was a fair activity early. About the middle of the session the market suffered a decline in sympathy with corn. There was a slight regain later, but prices were ⅜@⅝c lower at the close. The estimated receipts for Monday were 350 cars. May opened ¼c higher at 31¼c, sold at 31¼@32¼c, and rested ¼c lower at 31¾c, while October sold up to 27¼c, closing at 26¾c, a decline of ¼c. Samples ruled steady early and most lots were closed out at a former range of prices, but quotations were about ½c lower at the close. Sales ranged from 30¾@30¾c for No. 2 white, 27¾@28¼c for No. 2, and 30¼@31c for do white.

Rye was more active and firm in tone, owing to meager offerings and a good demand on shipping account. No. 2 is scarce soon at a former price or 48c and free on board at 48c. October was nominally 47c, while December sold sparingly at 51c, a former price.

Barley was more active than for some time, and prices ruled steady to a shade firmer. Offerings of choice were rather light, but enquiry was good. Considerable business was transacted. Common to fair ruled steady under fair offerings and good demand. Sales ranged at 106@125c. Lambs, 50@60 lbs, sold at 53c per bu. Sales to arrive were at 45c@48c.

Millstuffs were quiet and steady with sales of bran at $12.00@13.00.

The provision trade possessed no character, and price changes were inconsequential, the market in some instances being nominal. The spot cash trade, which has been such a factor for weeks, was a little tame, with advices prices in many instances too high to permit business, while outside speculative operations were few. Morton-Worthington sold some lard and Wolff and Hately were moderate buyers, while pork was neglected and ribs were in but request only. Trade was close under an absence of the usual support. The hog market was uneven, Liverpool product steady and outside domestic markets unimproved, closing. October closed 20c lower at $8.30, after opening at $8.42½. January was stationary in all kinds of product. October lard sold at $8.35@8.40, closed at $8.40, while cash sold about $8.60. October pork remained firm at $14.75@14.80, with January at $13.35@13.80. Interest was at a minimum all over the line. Cash sales included 250 bbls mess pork at $16.30, 50,000 lbs green hams at $7.87½@8.00, 255,000 lbs ribs and 250 tes lard at $8.37½@8.62½, and 125,000 lbs same, cash at $10.25@10.45.

In the flaxseed market cash was active and steady, while futures was rather dull and weaker. Elevator men and shippers absorbed the cash offerings readily, and while the supply was slightly increased prices ruled steady. No. 1 on track sold at $1.03¾ and closed at $1.03¾, with the cash at the close on the previous day. October sold sparingly at $1.03¼@1.03¾, or ¼c lower, and December went at $1.05¾@1.06, closing at the outside, or ¼c weaker. Receipts were 121 cars; shipments, 101,086 bu. Timothy seed showed considerable firmness under lighter offerings and a good demand. Fair to good sold at $3.00@3.15 or about 5c over a former range, while choice went at $3.20. Prime and September were quotable at $3.30. Cloverseed was in good demand, while offerings were fair and the market was strong. Common to fair sold at $8.25@8.50, while prime was nominally $9.00. October sold at $9.25, or 25c above a former nominal figure.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Sept	73¾@72½	73¾@71¾	72½@71¾
Dec	73¾@72½	71¾@72¾	71¾@71¾
May	79¾@79¾	78¾@79¾	78¾

CORN.

Oct	42¾	41¾@42¾	41¾@41¾
Dec	42¾	41¾@42¾	41¾
May	45¾@45¾	44¾@46¾	44¾@45

OATS.

Sept	26¾	26¾@26¾	26¾
Oct	26¾	26¾@27¾	26¾
May	31¾	31¾@32¾	31¾

MESS PORK.

Oct	14.60	$14.75 @14.80	14.75
Jan	13.80	13.65 @13.80	13.75

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Sept	8.50	8.55 @ 8.60	8.60
Oct	8.32½	8.35 @ 8.40	8.40
Jan	7.75	7.70 @ 7.75	7.75

RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Sept	10.00	9.90 @	9.90
Oct	8.50	8.30 @ 8.32½	8.30
Jan	7.25	7.22½@ 7.30	7.25

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	72¾		
No. 2 corn	47	47¾	
No. 2 oats	33¼	33¾	
Mess pork		9.97½	11.70
Lard		7.37½	6.67½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	28	112	19	159
Spring wheat	3	20	2	25
Corn	418	107	18	543
Oats	169	77	1	247
Rye	2	7	1	2
Barley		16	8	24
Total	617	332	48	997

Inspected out: 73,544 bu wheat and 293,171 bu corn. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 140 cars wheat, 650 cars corn, 350 cars oats, and 22,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	1892.
Flour, brls	15,046	25,417	4,359	26,882
Wheat, bu	119,738	265,159	7,925	423,341
Corn, bu	403,377	1,045,000	207,797	843,449
Oats, bu	336,045	275,170	196,022	188,531
Rye, bu	715	14,555		4,591
Barley, bu	19,250	39,063	1,250	31,810
T. seed, lbs	355,300	753,042	580,044	222,742
C. seed, lbs	59,536	300	4,388	
Oth. sd. lbs	250	1,549		112,990
F. seed, bu	61,715	18,013	12,910	67,137
B. corn, lbs			4,600	59,150
Broom-c, lbs	107,310	149,740	255,022	96,675
Butter, lbs	358,953	230,081	266,708	300,974
Hides, lbs	119,805	431,122	463,700	509,600
Wool, lbs	5,000	85,000	13,189	98,588

Lake freights were steady with a fair demand for tonnage on the basis of 1½c for wheat and 1¾c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 54,000 bu wheat, 426,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, and 40,000 bu flaxseed.

STREET PRODUCE.

A Fair Activity Prevails—Prices Firm—Better Shipping Demand.

For farm produce on South Water street a fair demand existed and prices were generally firm in tone. There was a better outlet on shipping account. Cheese sold well and prices ruled firm under moderate arrivals. Rather large consignments of green fruits were shipped to outside points. In poultry there was a good supply of hens, but spring chickens were somewhat scarce and commanded higher prices. In eggs the demand was brisk and small lots of the best stock sold at 16c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator creamery, 20@22½c; fine, 23@23½c; fair to good, 21@22c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 21@23c; medium to good, 18@19c; packing stock, fresh, 13½@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 18c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 14½c; dairy, 13½c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; twins, 9½@10c; Young Americas, 10 @10½c; slightly skimmed, 8@8½c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11¼@12c; brick cheese, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Good to choice fresh, 15@15½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fair to choice, $2.00@3.00 per brl, and fair to good, $1.00@1.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@6.00 per box; peaches, Michigans, 30@60c per basket; pears, $1.25@1.50 per case or 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 15@18c; Delawares, 5-lb cans, 15@18c.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; pears, 40-lb boxes, $1.50@1.75; peaches, 20-lb boxes, 50@85c; plums, 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.35; egg plums, 60@85c per box; Bartlett pears, $1.00@1.25 per half crate; Muscat grapes, $1.25@ 1.40 per half crate; Tokays, $1.50@1.75.

HIDES—Green salted, 6½c per lb; No. 2 do, 5½@5½c; No. 1 calfskins, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½ @5c; No. 1 country tallow, 4c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@ 3½c.

MELONS—Muskmelons: Osage, 50@60c per crate; nutmegs, 45@50c per crate; gems, 30@35c per basket; watermelons, $40.00@75.00 per car.

POTATOES—Early rose, 70@75c per brl; Hebrons, 70@75c per bu; home grown, 90c@$1.00 per 1½-bu sack. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $3.75@4.00 per brl: Baltimores, $3.00@3.25.

HAY—The market was quiet and steady. Sales were: On track—Seven cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00 @11.00; 35 cars upland prairie at $8.00@8.50. Receipts were 1,286 tons; shipments, 403 tons.

POULTRY—Live—Fat hen turkeys, good to choice, 11@ 11¾c per lb; gobblers, 11c; fat young hens and roosters, 6½@10c per lb; roosters, 5½@8c; live ducks, 8@10c; live geese, full feathered, $3.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, home grown, $1.40@ 1.50 per crate; yellow and red onions, New Orleans, $1.75@2.25 per brl; new turnips, 40@50c per bu; cucumbers, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per brl; lettuce, 50@60c per box; radishes, 30@35c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 20@25c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $1.25@1.50 per doz; tomatoes, home grown, 35@45c per bu; egg plant, 40@60c per doz; green corn, 40@50c per sack; celery, 30@35c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 11	23,541	1,327	35,370	14,386
Tuesday, Sept. 12	7,633	802	17,339	11,160
Wednesday, Sept. 13	20,045	2,260	25,345	14,711
Thursday, Sept. 14	16,000	1,500	24,000	12,000
Week thus far	67,217	5,889	102,054	52,237
Same week last week	54,923	4,964	100,365	35,861
Same p'r'd 1892	67,870	3,926	122,834	38,461
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 11	4,309	20	12,906	1,950
Tuesday, Sept. 12	2,029	36	4,726	595
Wednesday, Sept. 13	3,711	107	9,040	1,471
Thursday, Sept. 14	4,000	.....	9,000	2,500
Week thus far	13,949	213	35,672	6,016
Same p'r'd last week	13,183	237	31,304	6,191
Same p'r'd 1892	14,881	1,109	40,380	5,869

Receipts Sept. 14 with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	24,000	12,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	1,000
Omaha	4,000	7,000	.....
St. Louis	3,000	2,500	1,900
Totals	28,000	39,500	14,900
Cor. day last week	24,800	36,000	16,700
Cor. day 1892	30,100	39,300	10,800
Cor. day 1891	33,900	33,100	12,300
Cor. day 1890	29,300	42,000	15,300

Armour & Co. purchased a dozen loads of 1,440 to 1,704 lb steers for the trade at $5.10@5.50. Wood Bros. sold 16 head averaging 1,704 lbs at the outside price.

CATTLE—Sold strong to a shade higher for good, and at barely steady rates for common kinds. Offerings included 3,000 Texans and 5,500 Western rangers. Dressed beef men paid $5.00@5.50 for some choice to fancy beeves, and shippers paid up to $5.40. The poor to fair native beeves sold at $3.50@4.50. Western rangers were firm for good ones at $3.60@ 4.35, the highest of the season, and weak for poor to fair steers at $2.00@3.40. Texas steers sold at $2.35 @2.90 and cows at $1.90@2.20. Native cows dull and lower at $1.00@3.00. Stockers and feeders weak at $2.00@3.20. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.35@5.60
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.75@5.30
Good to choice steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.00@4.80
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.30@4.10
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.75@3.40
Common to good butchers' steers	2.75@3.40
Choice to extra cows and heifers	3.50@3.90
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.40
Common old canning cows	1.00@1.80
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.75
Texas steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.10@2.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.50@2.60
Western rangers, steers	2.40@4.00
Western rangers, cows	1.70@2.70

HOGS—Trade opened active and strong, and the best grades sold 5c higher. Later, however, the advance was lost, and heavy closed 10c lower, with 5,000 left in the pens. The quality was only fair, per dox; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 11	23,541	1,327	35,370	14,386
Tuesday, Sept. 12	7,633	802	17,339	11,160
Wednesday, Sept. 13	20,045	2,260	25,345	14,711
Thursday, Sept. 14	16,000	1,500	24,000	12,000
Week thus far	67,217	5,889	102,054	52,237
Same week last week	54,923	4,964	100,365	35,861
Same p'r'd 1892	67,870	3,926	122,834	38,461
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 11	4,309	20	12,906	1,950